THE CHINA WEEKLY

# REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations*

## U. S. Would Give China a System of Trunk-line Motor Roads

## Shanghai Bows To World Public Opinion!

## Why the Soviet Lost Out in China and in England

*By Arthur Ransome*

## Nationalists Should Break Off Relations with Japan

*By C. Y. W. Meng*

## Japanese Intervention and the Nationalist Advance into Shantung

*By J. B. P.*

評論報

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1928

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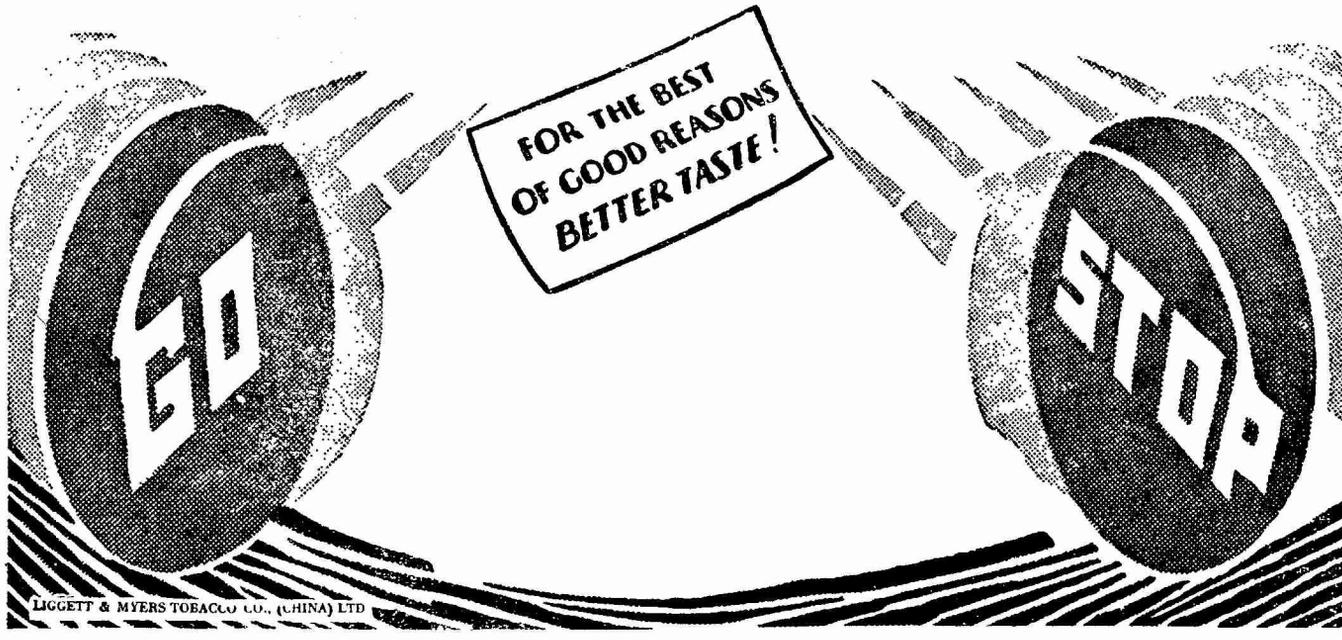


44-306

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Sincere
Sun Sun

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SINCERE COMPANY

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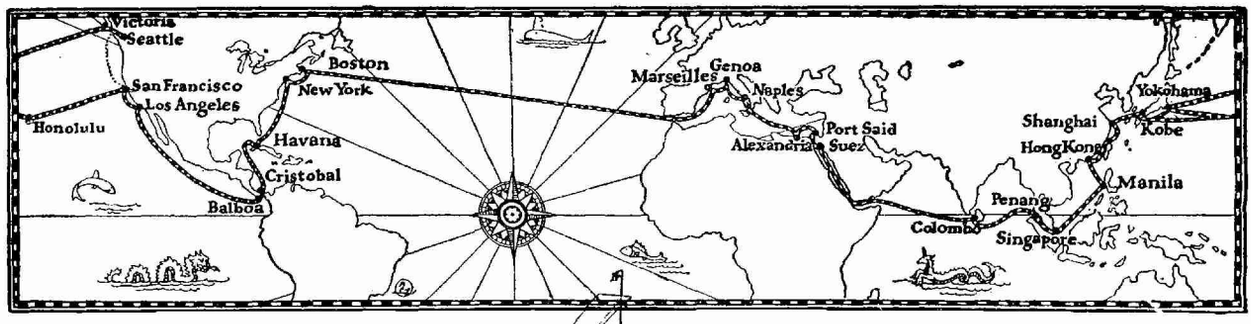


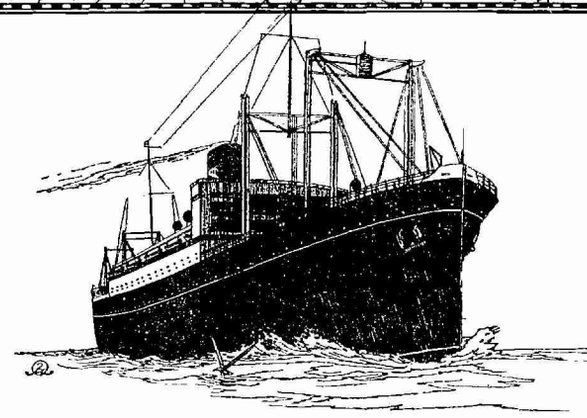

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ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
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FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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*The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.*

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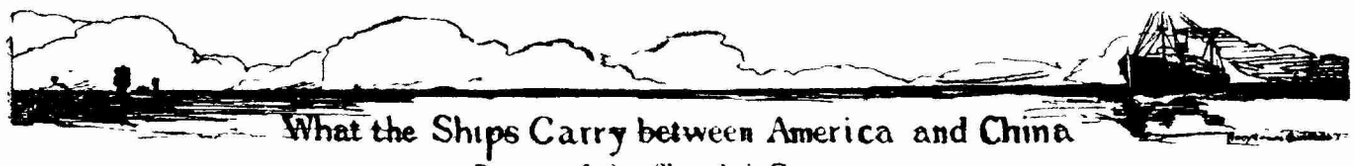
44-308



# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1*

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

March 16.

From U S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, Fresh | Pls. | 392 |
| Cheese | ,, | 19 |

### GOSHU MARU, March 19.

from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn | Sup ft. | 3,278,775 |

### LIBERATOR, March 19.

from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw | Bls. 875 Pls. | 3,111 |
| Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 830 |
| Carbon, Black | ,, | 366 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 590 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable | Galls. | 1,668 |

### WEST KADER, March 20.

From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paper, Wrapping | Pls. | 542 |
| Timber: | | |
| Laths | Pcs. | 200,000 |
| Pine Piles | Sup. ft. | 209,815 |
| Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn | Sup. ft. | 201,856 |

### PRESIDENT ADAMS,

March 21.

To Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 10 Pls. | 33.43 |
| Casings, Sheep | ,, | 17 |
| Hides, Cow | ,, | 1,010 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 1,195 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony, Crude | ,, | 420 |
| Antimony, Regulus | ,, | 420 |
| Brassware | ,, | 7 |
| Bristles | ,, | 191 |
| Egg, Albumen, Dried | ,, | 110 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 230 |
| Lace, Filet | ,, | 10 |
| Hides, Cow | ,, | 2,004 |
| Ramie | ,, | 423 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 759 |
| Soapstoneware Ornaments | ,, | 14 |
| Tallow, Vegetable | ,, | 1,184 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 197 |
| Bags, Straw, Fancy Woven | Pcs. | 6,720 |
| Skins, Raccoon Untanned | ,, | 2,000 |

To White Hall.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Cocoons, Pierced: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 22 ,, | 66.10 |
| Other Ports | Bls. 2 ,, | 5.88 |
| Silk Cocoon Husks: | | |
| Other Ports | Bls. 1 ,, | 2.60 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Other Ports | Bls. 8 ,, | 29.49 |

### LAS VEGAS, March 21.

From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat | Pls. | 1,103 |

### PRESIDENT ADAMS,

March 21.

from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oilcloth | Pcs. | 287 |
| Machines, Adding | ,, | 4 |
| Machines, Knitting | ,, | 7 |
| Mirrors | ,, | 324 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 7 |
| Leather Cloth, Imitation | Yds. | 773 |
| Waterproof Cloth | Yds. | 1,342 |
| Cotton Thread, Embroidery | Pls. | 59 |
| Aluminium Foil | ,, | 75 |
| Brass Screws | ,, | 2 |
| Copper Sheets Polished | ,, | 4 |
| ,, Wire Cloth | ,, | 10 |
| Steel Screws | ,, | 53 |
| ,, Wire Shorts | ,, | 454 |
| Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Cloth | ,, | 10 |
| Zinc Plates | ,, | 40 |
| ,, Sheets, Polished | ,, | 6 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 69 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 753 |
| Cotton Cords | ,, | 2 |
| Dextrine | ,, | 38 |
| Floor Wax | ,, | 11 |
| Graphite Flake | ,, | 15 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 33 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent. | ,, | 960 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 59 |
| Leather, Calf, Coloured | ,, | 33 |
| ,, Cow, ,, | ,, | 5 |
| ,, ,, Patent | ,, | 5 |
| ,, Sole | ,, | 478 |
| Milk, Powdered | ,, | 30 |
| Newspapers, Old | ,, | 752 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 194 |
| Paper, Bank-note | ,, | 15 |
| ,, Unclassed | ,, | 886 |
| ,, Writing | ,, | 296 |
| Raisins | ,, | 6 |
| Salt | ,, | 20 |
| Shrimps, Dried | ,, | 119 |
| Soda, Silicate of | ,, | 209 |
| Sodium, Thiosulphate | ,, | 180 |
| Tobacco, Prepared | ,, | 5 |
| Twine, Cotton | ,, | 12 |
| Shirts, Cotton | Doz. | 7 |
| Underwear, Cotton | ,, | 16 |
| Files, Steel | Doz. | 948 |
| Canned Sardines | Doz. | 2,500 |
| Oil, Transformer | Galls. | 500 |
| Rum (for Cigarette Making) | ,, | 13,479 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable | Galls. | 92 |
| Cigars | Mille | 20 |
| Lemons | ,, | 55 |
| Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 1,621 | Hk Tls. | 54,453 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | Hk. Tls. | 457,309 |
| ,, Bullion | ,, | 318,435 |
| Gold Bars | ,, | 149,247 |

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

March 23.

from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds | Pls. | 4 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 65 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 149 |
| Bacon and Hams, in bulk | ,, | 2 |
| Bark, Oak | ,, | 424 |
| Butter | ,, | 4 |
| Coffee | ,, | 9 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 112 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 141 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 62 |
| Paper, Boxboard | ,, | 590 |
| ,, Chipboard | ,, | 827 |
| Shirtings, Dried | ,, | 166 |
| Yeast | ,, | 8 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 10,530 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 75 |
| Lemons, Fresh | ,, | 25 |
| Chocolate | Lb. | 252 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | Hk. Tls. | 1,240,744 |
| ,, Bullion | ,, | 96,525 |

### BIRCHBANK, March 26.

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony, Regulus | Pls. | 2,100 |
| Bristles | ,, | 13 |

To Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hemp | Pls. | 208 |
| Hides, Cow | ,, | 174 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned | ,, | 116 |

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

April 24, 1928. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Heavy Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

| STOCK | Previous Price | Latest Price |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chemical & Dye (Common) | 162 | 157¾ |
| American Can (Common) | 84¼ | 80⅜ |
| American Radiator (Common) | 147½ | 148 |
| Anaconda Copper (Common) | 69¾ | 66¾ |
| Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd. | 79⅜ | 77⅞ |
| American Telephone & Tel. (Common) | 187 | 185⅜ |
| American Tobacco "B" | 169 | 159⅛ |
| Bank of Montreal | 384 | 380 |
| Bethlehem Steel (Common) | 63½ | 61⅝ |
| Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd. | 123½ | 123⅛ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 212¼ | 208¾ |
| Canada Dry Ginger Ale | 69⅝ | 67 |
| Cerro de Pasco | 69⅝ | 66½ |
| Coty Incorporated | 143⅛ | 143 |
| E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common) | 382 | 370 |
| Fox Film "A" | 83¼ | 81¼ |
| General Motors (Common) | 192 | 183¾ |
| International Match, Pfd. | 110⅛ | 107¼ |
| International Product Corp. | 77⅜ | 78 |
| International Nickel (Common) | 87⅞ | 84¾ |
| Ligget & Meyers, Class "B" | 117¾ | 105½ |
| Madison Square Garden | 86¼ | 84 |
| Missouri Pacific, 5% Pfd. | 31½ | 30 |
| New York Central (Common) | 178⅛ | 176½ |
| Packard Motor Car Co. (Common) | 68⅜ | 66¾ |
| Phillips Petroleum (Common) | 42⅝ | 43 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 48 | 47¾ |
| Radio Corp. of America (Common) | 182½ | 173½ |
| Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B" | 141⅛ | Mutilated |
| Standard Gas & Electric (Common) | 70 | 66⅝ |
| Schults Retail Stores (Common) | 64⅝ | 63 |
| Southern Railway (Common) | 147⅞ | 147⅛ |
| Standard Oil of California | 59⅝ | 60 |
| ,, ,, of New Jersey | 43⅝ | 44¼ |
| Standard Oil of New York | 32¼ | 34 |
| ,, ,, of Indiana | 78⅞ | 78½ |
| Texas Corporation (Common) | 60 | 59½ |
| Tobacco Products, Class "A" | 120⅞ | 120 |
| Union Carbide | 156 | 150⅞ |
| Union Pacific RR. (Common) | 195¼ | 193 |
| Wright Aeronautical | 127⅛ | 124½ |
| United States Rubber, 8% Pfd. | 81 | 79¾ |
| United States Rubber (Common) | 45½ | 43¼ |
| United States Realty & ImpCo. | 90 | 88½ |
| United States Steel | 148¾ | 145 |
| N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½ 1952 | 96½ | 97½ |
| General Cigar | 69½ | 68⅛ |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 75 | 72 |
| Lorillard Company (Common) | 45½ | 35¾ |

# Chinese Government Railways

## Peking-Hankow Line

**"The Road Through the Heart of China"**

The Peking-Hankow Line, most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous regions of the eastern part of Hupeh province.

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In the future, this line will connect by means of a ferryboat with the Hankow-Canton Railway, whose completion will bring the Capital of China and Hankow, the Great Central Market, within easy distance of Canton, then southeastern mentropolis.

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*For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.*

*Shanghai*

44-310

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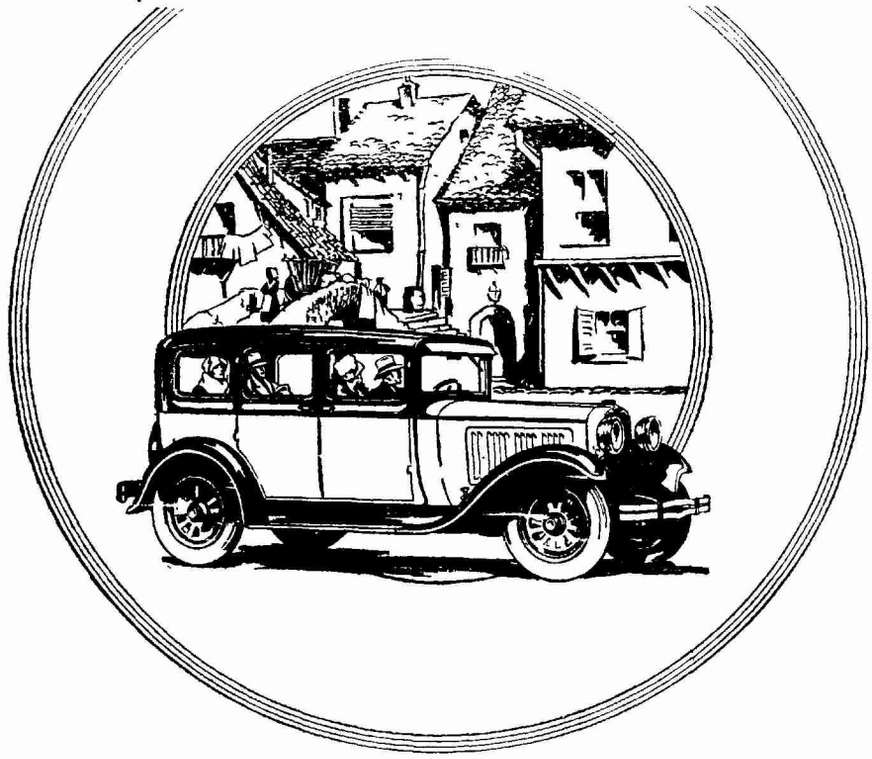

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# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

44-312

# 密勒氏評論報

# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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## U. S. WOULD GIVE CHINA TRUNK-LINE MOTOR ROADS!

CERTAIN foreign interests in China, whether official or commercial, may usually be depended upon to oppose constructive suggestions from abroad for helping China. This thought is inspired by opposition which has developed among foreigners in various parts of China to the campaign which has been started in the United States for the raising of a fund of G $10,000,000 for famine relief and road construction in China. It is reported that certain foreign interests in China have written to New York expressing opposition to the campaign and now we have a dispatch from Rodney Gilbert in the *North-China Daily News* for April 20 which tells us that "responsible Americans (in Peking) deplore the scheme, partly because they doubt the practical value to China and moral value to America of the proposed work at this juncture, but chiefly because in order to succeed, the appeal must be made for relief of a famine, which, according to the written definition of the China Famine Committee, does not exist. Influential Americans here do not desire to be parties to obtaining an enormous sum from the American people through misrepresentation of conditions in China." However the make-up editor of the *North-China Daily News* gave the lie to Mr. Gilbert for he placed directly under Mr. Gilbert's dispatch a *Reuter* report from Peking dated April 19 stating that "conditions in the famine area in Shantung are infinitely worse then they were in 1920. They estimate the area affected at 100 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000. Thirty percent of these are doomed to die, an equal number can be saved if given food or a chance to earn it, another 30 percent can scrape along somehow: only 10 percent can possibly escape privation." The *Reuter* report stated that grain prices had increased 50 percent and that cabbage, the principal winter food, had increased 300 percent in price. It was also stated that the spring crops probably will not average more than 50 percent of the usual yield, but that owing to the general famine conditions the crops probably would be consumed before maturity.

THE PROPOSAL for raising a fund of G.10,000,000 in the United States for famine relief and road construction in China is an outgrowth of an appeal made sometime ago by the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking for a fund of $1,000,000 for relieving famine in southern Chihli, southern and western Shantung, Northern Kiangsu and northern Honan provinces. There can be no questioning the facts regarding the famine situation, for reports have been appearing in the foreign newspapers regarding the situation for

several months. The *Tsingtao Sphere*, the American paper in Tsingtao, in its issue of April 3 contained a detailed report of conditions which was written by J. R. Bishop a missionary, who described the critical situation existing in numerous villages. Mr. Bishop stated that owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs the prices had mounted to prohibitive heights and that in numerous villages parents were selling their children in order to save them and themselves from starvation. Many foreigners residing in the China port cities are so out of touch with actual conditions in the interior of China and so unsympathetic toward China that they have little interest in these reports and if they ever express an opinion on the subject it is usually to the effect that the country would be better off if half the population died of starvation anyway. This attitude is responsible for the opinion expressed by the Peking correspondent of the official British newspaper in Shanghai quoted in the foregoing and others of his type of mind who inspire him. Fortunately, however, this attitude is not shared by the majority of the foreign missionaries, many of whom reside in the famine areas and have been appealing for help for many months.

THE PRESENT famine in Shantung province is due to a crop failure last year, but really had its inception three or four years ago when the Northern militarist, Gen. Chang Chung-chang became tupan of that area. Gen. Chang is an ignorant coolie who got his start in life as a bandit in Manchuria. He has looked upon Shantung province as a field for exploitation for the support of his swollen army. He has taxed the province until practically all men of wealth have fled to other parts of the country and in addition millions of farmers and villagers have emigrated to Manchuria for a new start in life. Missionaries tell of districts where practically all farmers have given up their land and have emigrated because of inability to comply with Gen. Chang's demands for tax-payments three or four years in advance. The result has been that the province has been impoverished to such an extent that last year's crop failure has brought wholesale suffering and death from starvation. Several months ago the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking sent a representative to the United States to interest the American Red Cross in a campaign to raise funds for relieving distress in Shantung province, it being estimated that G $1,000,000 might be sufficient to meet the immediate demands. This proposal received the approval of the American Minister in Peking and various foreign relief organizations in North and Central China. Now it apparently has been decided that it would be better to enlarge the program and raise a fund of G. $10,000,000 not only for meeting the immediate demands for famine relief, but also for inaugurating an extensive program of road construction which would provide employment for people in other sections of China who have been impoverished and reduced to beggary and brigandage as a result of the widespread internal political and economic complications through which China has been passing in the past half dozen years. Mr. John Earl Baker, who for many years was an adviser to the Ministry of Communications in Peking and who is the author of "Explaining China", a recent book (A. M. Philpot, London) which has attracted considerable attention, has agreed to head the drive for funds in the United States. Mr. Baker has recommended that a considerable portion of this money be used for the construction of trunk-line motor roads across China which would at once furnish employment for large numbers of farmers and laborers, thus providing some relief from intolerable conditions, while at the same time providing in a large way one of the most essential elements in any program for the permanent relief of the famine conditions which have become chronic in the country. This proposal for relief in China would be non-political in character and in all probability would be welcomed by the Chinese officials and people generally who would be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent.

THE COMMITTEE which has been organized in the United States for the purpose of conducting the campaign is composed of Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman; Dr. E. H. Hume, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Wm. R. Johnson, Secretary; and J. E. Baker, Director of the Campaign. Among the members whose names have been cabled to China are: Hon. Charles R. Crane, James A. Thomas, Owen Roberts, George W. Wickersham, R. B. Fosdick, W. H. Mallory (Representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking), J. Leighton Stuart, Olin D. Wannamaker, C. K. Edmunds, Louis D. Froelick, Sidney L. Gulick, Wm. B. Pettus, F. W. Roberts, G. Ellsworth Huggins, Courtney H. Fenn, Perry O. Hanson, Henry H. Wehrhane, A. B. Humphrey, Frank D. Gamewell, Wm. H. Chadbourne, L. E. Palmer, Henry Smith Leiper, George W. Hinman, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., N. S. Hopkins, E. Pearce Hayes, Mrs. Julia Ellsworth Ford, D. E. Crabbe, Joseph Beach, H. Ray Sweetman, J. G. Vaughan, Paul Monroe, Samuel Cochran, E. J. Winans, J. C. Crenshaw, D. F. Dodd, F. S. Brockman, Ralph C. Wells, L. B. Moss, D. A. Poling, and Samuel S. Young. Certain objections which have been raised in China, aside from those who are always opposed to any constructive plan for improving conditions in China, seem to be due to the fact that the original campaign for famine relief has been broadened to include a program of road construction which would tend to remove a fundamental cause of famine conditions in China. Similar objections were raised several years ago when it was decided to devote approximately G.$1,000,000 from the famine fund raised in the United States in 1920-1921 to agricultural and forestry education through Nanking and Yenching Universities. These objections are of course most short-sighted, for, while the dispensing of actual relief in the form of money and rice may save a man from immediate starvation, it's a short-sighted policy which does not look beyond the immediate famine situation to the fundamental causes which make famines possible. It is this problem which the newly-formed China Famine Relief Committee in the United States would tackle and there is hope that their efforts will be successful. The chances are that if such a campaign could be inaugurated in China it might well be the beginning of a widespread campaign of reconstruction undertaken and controlled by the Chinese people themselves,

## "PASSING THE BUCK" AT THE GENEVA OPIUM MEETING

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*

ONE is reminded of the above lines and also of Thomas Nast's famous cartoon of the Tweed "ring" where they all stand in a circle and point their finger at the next in line, when one reads

the proceedings of the Opium Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva. "The situation is a terrible one," said Signor Cavazzoni, the Italian delegate, in reference to one phase of the discussion, and the same remark would seem to apply to the whole situation. The discussions largely centered around the U. S. 1927 Report on the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Traffic. America can approach the subject of opium disinterestedly for the reason that no opium is grown under the American flag, whereas, as regards the European nations, nearly all own colonies in which opium is raised and any restriction or prohibition in connection with the production or sale of the drugs touches the finances of strongly intrenched interests. The delegates from nearly every country had something to complain about as regards some other country and tried to wriggle out of the situation created by his country's connection with the traffic. Thus we find the Indian delegate "proving" that prepared opium could not have been exported to the Philippines because no prepared opium was manufactured in India. At the same time the Indian delegate cast aspersions—apparently quite justified—on Japan's connection with the trade. The Japanese delegate's reply to the Indian charge, that Japanese were importing cocaine to India, was that Japan could not be responsible for smuggling which was being done in Japanese steamers. The Japanese delegate admitted that there had been evasions by Japanese manufacturers of morphine and cocaine; but the sum and substance of Japan's attitude was that unless restrictions were imposed on all countries alike *Japan would be unable to reduce manufacture*! The French Assessor threw a bombshell into the Chinese camp by stating that the production of opium in China in 1924-25 had increased to nearly 7,000 tons. To this the Chinese delegate replied that the French figures were "imaginary" and he denied that there was any Chinese *law* to permit the cultivation of opium. The Chinese delegate announced that he would make a fuller statement "later." And so it went. But the deplorable fact stands out that the trade in opium, morphine and cocaine is increasing in many parts of the world. The French delegate stated that there had been a formidable increase in the export of opium from Persia since 1920, and Germany and France had both increased their imports since that time. He estimated the world production of morphine from 1923 to 1926 at between fifty and sixty tons, Germany and Switzerland being the principal manufacturers. The Italian delegate stated that the manufacture of morphine had doubled in recent years, the increased quantity being used in the manufacture of cocaine, the production of which was uncontrolled. L. A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and now an Assessor at the Conference, at one of the sessions drew attention to the increase of the consumption of opium in Malaya and charged the Governments of both the Federated and Unfederated States with deliberately increasing the amount of legal opium in order to decrease the amount smuggled. This precipitated a discussion at a later session between the British and Chinese delegates on the subject of smuggling, especially in the Straits Settlements, the allegation being that large quantities of opium from China had been seized there. The insincerity of the actions and the speciousness of the statements made by the representatives of various countries in connection with the opium traffic are evident on the face of things. It is true now just as it was five years ago, when Mr. Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the U. S. House Committee of Foreign Affairs, stated: "The failure of certain European nations and Japan to give by law to the people living within their possessions the same protection against these drugs that they give to their own citizens, through anti-narcotic drug laws, is largely responsible for the present deplorable conditions."

# Shanghai Bows to World Public Opinion!

THE foreign tax-payers of Shanghai at the annual meeting held at the Town Hall on April 18 adopted by a large majority the following resolution:

*Admission of Chinese to Public Parks and Open Spaces.*

*Resolution VI.*—That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Gardens, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, and Quinsan Square be opened to Chinese from June 1, 1928, on the same terms as to foreigners, and that the Council be empowered to draw up and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to give effect thereto.

Since the Shanghai Municipal Council had already reached a compromise with the Chinese Ratepayers Association on the question of Chinese representation on the administrative body of the International Settlement, this removes the last remaining obstacle to Sino-foreign accord from the standpoint of Shanghai. It is not meant to imply that all questions adversely affecting the relations of Chinese and foreigners at Shanghai have been settled, but the adjustment of the so-called Park Question removes the last of three major problems which have probably had more to do with Chinese animosities toward the foreigners than anything else, even including the major problem of treaty revision. These three problems were:

I—Rendition of the International Mixed Court.

II—Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

III—Chinese Admission to the public parks of Shanghai.

Correctly speaking these problems had their inception in 1853 when the American Commissioner, Mr. Marshall, was responsible for the admission of Chinese to residence in the foreign area. But the Chinese raised no objection to the conditions of their residence in the foreign area at that time because they were sufficiently thankful to be permitted to reside under the protection of the foreign flags in order to escape the persecutions of their own officials during the Taiping Rebellion which was then raging. When the foreign settlement was established at Shanghai as a result of the Sino-British treaty of Nanking of November 17, 1847, it was originally intended to be a British settlement for the exclusive residence of foreigners. But an American Consul came along and hoisted his flag in the British area and claimed the right to purchase land and register it in his own Consulate instead of the British Consulate. There was a long three-cornered squabble over the matter between the American and British Consuls and the Chinese official or *Tao tai*, but the American won his point and obtained the right to own land and fly his flag in the British area. Thus was the "international" character of Shanghai established, for other foreign consuls

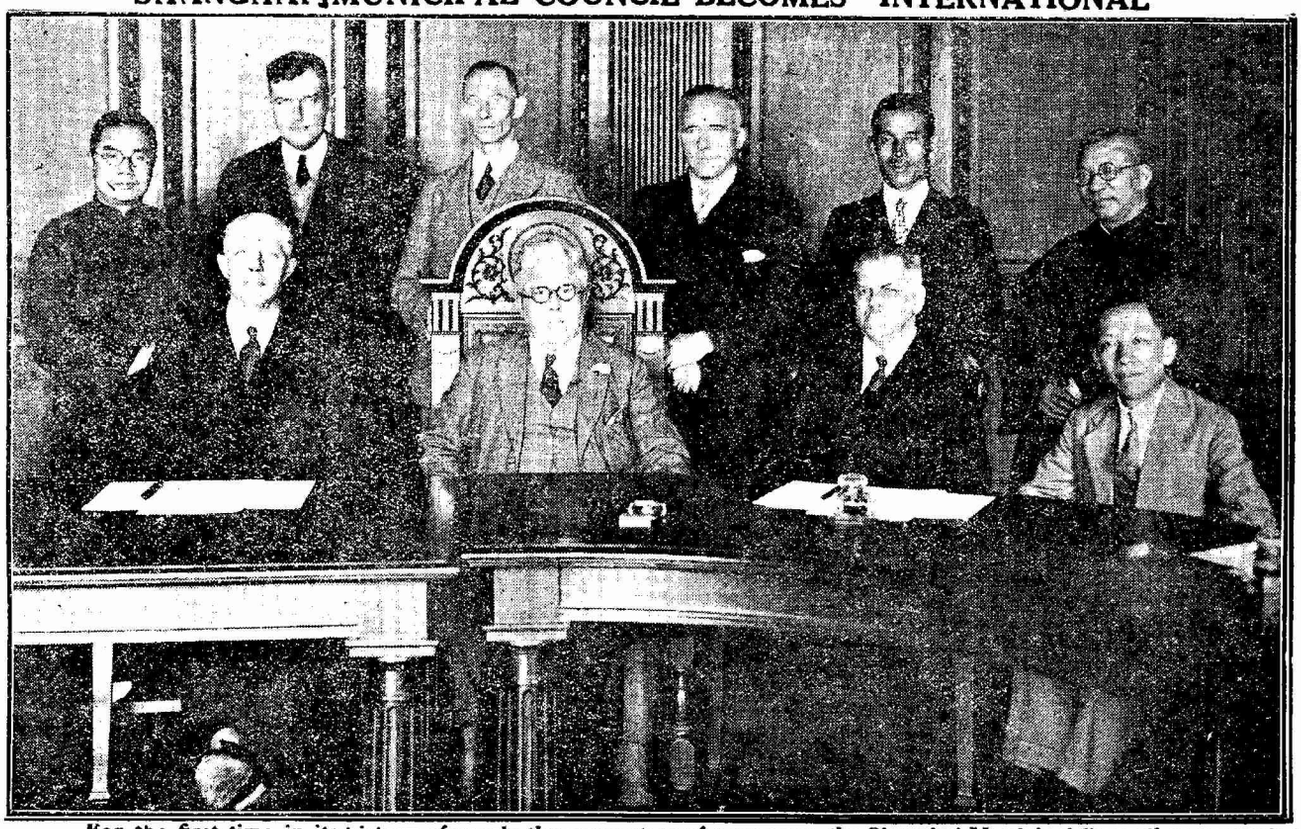
came along later and claimed similar rights. In 1862 the French had a row with the British over the matter of local defense and withdrew and established their own Concession, which exists today. The Americans tried to obtain a Concession similar to the British and French in 1863 and the old records of the American Consulate show that in June of that year the Chinese Government formally granted the Americans a concession in the Hongkew section, but Washington refused to accept the offer of a Concession and the Americans who had established residences and warehouses in Hongkew agreed to merge their interests in the so-called International Settlement. But while the Settlement has been popularly known as "International" it was to all practical effects a British Concession because of the predominance of British interests. The Municipal Council has always contained a large majority of British members and while other nationalities such as the Germans, and Russians, and since the World War the Americans and Japanese, have been granted representation on the Municipal Council, the control has been securely British. The recent action of the Council in admitting the Chinese to representation on the Council really makes the Settlement international in fact, the present composition be being five British, three Chinese, two Americans and two Japanese, making twelve in all.

Of the three major problems, the International Mixed Court question was settled on Jan. 1, 1927 when the Mixed Court was abolished and the Chinese Provisional Court established in its place. The International Mixed Court was controlled by the Consular Body, composed of the consular representatives of about a dozen foreign nations, and the Shanghai Municipal Council. The foreign judges or assessors were appointed by the foreign consuls and the Chinese magistrates were appointed and paid by the Municipal Council. While cases were heard by the foreign assessors and Chinese magistrates sitting together the decision was actually rendered by the foreign assessor. When the Mixed Court was abolished and the Provisional Court established, the Chinese magistrates (judges) were appointed by the local Chinese provincial government and while the foreign assessors still sit in cases involving foreign interests, it is now the Chinese judge who hands down the decision. The question of "rendition" of the Mixed Court became a pressing problem as the result of the May 30 incidents of 1925, which had their origin in labor troubles which developed in the local Japanese cotton mills. The Japanese foremen and police killed a Chinese laborer and this led to wide-spread labor trouble, the agitations being led by Chinese students from local colleges. Several of the Chinese agitators were arrested and confined in the local municipal jail; this caused further agitations and culminating in an attempt to conduct a parade through the Settlement in violation of a local municipal ordinance. The police arrested several students and laborers who were attempting to lecture on the streets and lodged them in the Louza police station located in the center of the business section. An unarmed mob of students attempted to storm the police station when the local municipal police finally fired on the crowd, killing six and wounding several. This precipitated a crisis and a general political strike which tied up business in the Port for practically a month. Since the Chinese looked upon the Mixed Court as an instrument of foreign oppression the Chinese concentrated chiefly on that issue and, as a result of widespread agitation and propaganda, finally forced the Powers to take action. The Shanghai Municipal Council attempted to dodge the issue by holding a "Judicial" investigation of the May 30 incidents, but while the British and Japanese judges exonerated the Municipal Council from blame, the American judge. Hon. Finlay Johnson of the Philippine Supreme Court, in a lengthy survey placed the blame on the foreign authorities and recommended an adjustment of local questions through compromise with the Chinese. The settlement of the Mixed Court question was the direct outcome of Justice Johnson's recommendations.

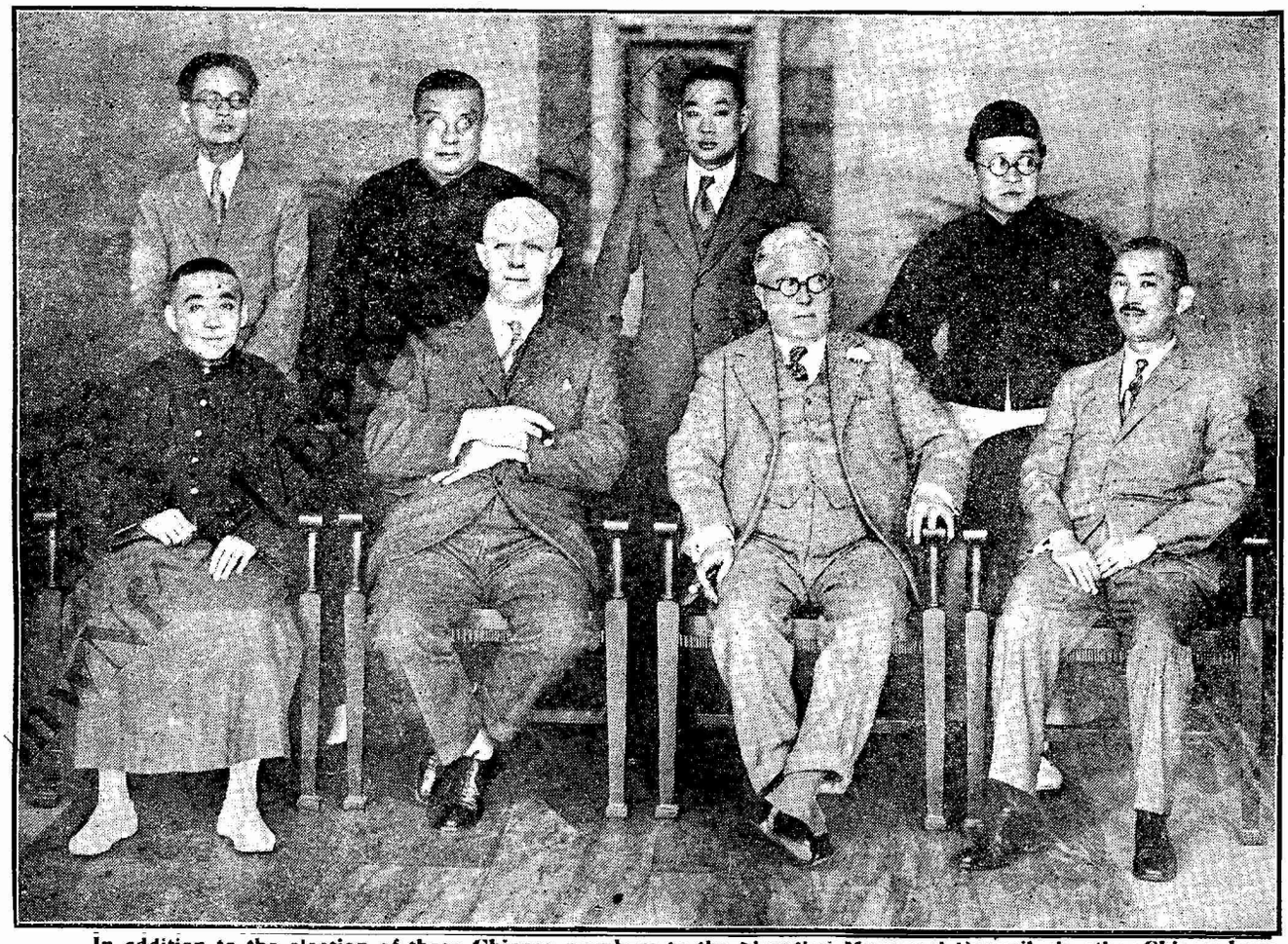
The next question, Chinese representation on the Municipal Council of the Settlement, predated the May 30 incidents by many years. About ten years ago the Chinese made a proposal for the election of one member to the Council, but Sir Edward Pearce, the then Chairman of the Council killed the proposal by speaking against it at the annual ratepayers meeting. However, as a result of the May 30 incidents the Council made an attempt to settle the issue by granting the Chinese three seats on the Council. This recommenation was approved by the foreign voters at the annual meeting of ratepayers following the May 30 incidents, but the local Chinese refused to accept the proposal on the grounds that the arrangement for Chinese representation had been framed secretly between the Council and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the Northern militarist who was then in control of this area. Despite strong pressure exerted by both the Council and Marshal Sun the local Chinese residents of the Settlement resisted the offer of three seats on the local administrative body and immediately organized the Chinese Ratepayers Association, an organization of local Chinese tax-payers who have voting qualifications similar to that enjoyed by the foreign ratepayers. Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier of the Peking Government and now Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway, and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Nanking Government was largely responsible for the organization of the Chinese Ratepayers Association. Immediately following the organization of the Chinese Ratepayers Association the Chinese launched an active campaign for equal representation on the Municipal Council, otherwise nine members similar to the foreign representation, the Chinese making much of the fact that Chinese interests in the Settlement actually pay from 60 to 80 percent of the taxes for the upkeep of the local Government. The present compromise arrangement which the Chinese have accepted, provides for three Chinese members on the Council and six other Chinese on the local administrative committees, which technically gives the Chinese the nine members which they demanded, although only three will actually sit on the Council at the beginning. In accepting the compromise plan the Chinese have made it quite plain that they look upon it purely as a beginning and that they expect the Chinese representation on the Council to be increased shortly to *equality* with the foreign representation. This question was covered fully in *The Review* on April 14 of this year, while the whole question of the Chinese demands at Shanghai were covered in special issues of *The Review* issued on Dec. 4, 1926 and October 29, 1927.

The Park Question, or the question of admission of Chinese to the "Public Parks and Open Spaces" within the International Settlement, is also a matter of long standing In common with all large cities Shanghai has developed a system of public parks, the first being the "Public Garden" fronting the Bund along the Whangpoo River. In recent years two other large parks, "Hongkew Park" and "Jessfield

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BECOMES "INTERNATIONAL"



For the first time in its history of nearly three-quarters of a century, the Shanghai Municipal Council or governing body of the International Settlement of Shanghai became "international" in fact through the incorporation of three Chinese members, the constitution of the Council now being five British, three Chinese, two Americans and two Japanese. The above picture was taken immediately after the Chinese members assumed office. Those in the picture are: (front row, left to right) A. D. Bell (British), S. Fessenden (American) Chairman, V. G. Lyman (American), Tsuyee Pei (Chinese). (Back row, left to right) S. U. Zau (Chinese), J. J. Paterson (British), W. P. Lambe (British), B. C. M. Johnston (British), K. Fukushima (Japanese), and Yuan Li-tung (Chinese). Two other members of the Council, H. E. Arnhold (British) and T. Funatsu (Japanese) were absent when the picture was taken.



In addition to the election of three Chinese members to the Shanghai Municipal Council, six other Chinese have been appointed members of the various administrative committees of the Council, which technically gives the Chinese nine members on the Council equal to the foreign representation. This picture was taken after the Chinese members had assumed office. Those in the picture are: (front row, left to right) L. C. Chien (Chinese), A. D. Bell (British), S. Fessenden (American), K. H. Ling (Chinese). Back row, (left to right) D. S. Chen, Z. C. Zing, F. S. Li and Singloh Hsu, all being Chinese.

Park" have been developed which provide places of recreation for the local inhabitants. But, unlike practice in other cities of the world, the public parks of Shanghai have not been open for the whole population, the Chinese being strictly excluded and this despite the fact that the Chinese residents of the Settlement are taxed for the upkeep of the parks. From a psychological standpoint, the exclusion of Chinese from the parks has probably been responsible for more Chinese animosity against the foreigners than some of the larger questions such as Chinese representation on the Council. Several years ago the Council caused a sign to be placed on the gate to the public garden on the Bund which contained regulations pertaining to admission to this area. One line on this sign stated that "Chinese are not admitted," and another line stated that "Dogs are not admitted." This sign provided the young Chinese propagandists with a slogan, "Chinese and Dogs Not Admitted" which has been used with damaging effect against the foreigners in Shanghai since it typified the superior position of the foreigner and was emblematic of foreign snobbishness in the Chinese port cities. At the annual meeting of foreign ratepayers in the spring of 1927 a resolution was adopted admitting the Chinese to the public parks on the same basis as foreigners, but some "die-hard" got up and amended the resolution by providing that the proposal could not be made effective until it has been submitted to another meeting of the foreign ratepayers. Shanghai at that time was filled with foreign troops and the local reactionary "die-hard" foreigners thought that foreign military intervention was coming, hence what was the use of making concessions? Now, however, the action has been made effective and while the regulations have not been announced the Chinese are to be permitted to enjoy the parks on the same basis with foreigners, although a small fee is to be charged in order to keep out "undesirables."

In view of the interest in this question from the standpoint of world opinion, it is of value to reprint herewith the remarks of Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council and of Mr. G. E. Marden a local British resident in that they explain why it is that Shanghai has finally become liberal-minded on the matter of its relations with the Chinese people. The following is reprinted from the *Municipal Gazette* for April 19:

**Admission of Chinese to Parks and Open Spaces**

Mr. Fessenden.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Among the many difficult problems with which the Council has had to deal during the past two or more years there have been two of outstanding importance, namely, Chinese Representation on the Council and the admission of Chinese to the Parks.

Happily the question of Chinese Representation has been satisfactorily settled, at least for the present, and the Council feels that it is to the best interest of all concerned that an equally satisfactory settlement of the Parks Question will no longer be deferred.

You will remember that at the Ratepayers' Meeting a year ago, speaking on behalf of the Council I proposed a resolution:

"That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Garden, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, Quinsan Square and Brenan Piece be opened to the Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners."

This resolution was adopted with a qualifying amendment which provided in substance that no effect be given to the resolution until the conditions which then existed shall have become normal; the question as to the return to normalcy to be decided by a Ratepayers' Meeting.

The principal argument and practically the only one of any importance advanced against the opening of the Parks to the Chinese is the apprehension in some circles that the lower classes of Chinese would overrun the parks to the exclusion of foreigners and the better class of Chinese alike.

You may rest assured, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Council has considered the question most carefully, and in the event you authorize the opening of the parks to Chinese will adopt adequate measures to prevent these apprehensions from becoming realities.

Quite apart from the fact that it is, in the opinion of the majority of fair-minded persons, undoubtedly the right and proper thing to do under proper safeguards there are other factors in the situation which should be taken into consideration.

The representatives of the governments of the principal foreign powers upon which we rely in times of stress and trouble in China have made manifest in various ways their desire that these vexatious local questions which impede and obstruct the adjustment of wider and broader issues be speedily settled.

As we are in a very great degree dependent upon the foreign powers for such protection and security as we enjoy in these times of political upheaval and unrest in China we cannot afford lightly to disregard the attitude of the foreign powers even upon matters which some may regard as of a primary if not purely local character.

It seems to me, and I believe most of you will agree with me, that it is only plain common sense to heed the opinion of others who are vitally interested in the situation in China to-day and who from the vantage point of distance may be able to view our local problems from a perspective less distorted by local color and prejudice.

Neither should we overlook the fact that during the past year or more we have had in our midst many trained and impartial observers who have freely expressed their opinions, by no means flattering to us—especially upon the Parks question—in circles at home whose influence and goodwill are of the greatest importance to the future of this Settlement.

Another and unfortunate factor in the situation is that we have been unjustly maligned and criticised abroad by what is sometimes called in newspaper circles "a bad press," and especially as regards the Parks question.

While we need not attach undue importance to press criticism, on the other hand it is unwise to adopt an intolerant attitude or to regard ourselves as infallible where local questions are concerned.

We must all realize that in an international community like Shanghai conflicting claims which naturally arouse deep national feeling, and especially on the part of the Chinese, are bound to arise with ever increasing frequency.

These claims cannot be arbitrarily ignored and dismissed. They must be met to some extent at least in the spirit of sympathetic understanding, compromise and adjustment, otherwise the community cannot continue its existence in that state of peace and mutual good-will which is so essential to its prosperity and progress.

Last year when this question was before you affairs generally in this part of China were in a state of chaos and men's minds were greatly disturbed and troubled. It was not the psychological moment to consider a question of this kind in that calm, judicial and impartial frame of mind so necessary to a carefully reasoned decision but the Council had already pledged itself to introduce the subject at that meeting and therefore had no alternative but to do so.

Conditions have greatly improved and the anti-foreign feeling so much in evidence a year ago has to a very great extent disappeared. In fact present conditions in Shanghai so closely approach the normal that the reasons advanced last year for deferring action are no longer pertinent.

The question of the parks is one of peculiar difficulty owing to the *small* area of the parks as against the *great* number of Chinese residents. The Council realizes that the admission of Chinese will to some extent curtail the amenities of the parks but for the sake of the peace and prosperity of the Settlement the Council has no hesitation in appealing to you to make the sacrifice which the solution of this long standing difficulty involves.

I would like to add a word in reference to the regulations which must be made governing admission to the Jessfield and Hongkew Parks if this resolution is adopted. Preliminary consideration has already been given to the matter by the outgoing Council, the members of which are, generally speaking, in favor of rules on the following lines.

(1) Entrance to be through turnstiles with automatic ticket issuing machines.

(2) Adults to be charged an entrance fee of 5 or 10

copper cents. Children to be admitted free of charge. Special tickets covering the entrance of school children to be issued by the Council.

(3) Individual season tickets to be issued at, say, $1 or $2 each per year.

(4) Park Keepers to be enrolled and sworn in as Special Constables, having powers of arrest.

If to these rules is added another which has more recently been suggested, namely, to reserve a fairly large area in each of the parks as a playground for children accompanied by their attendants, it is believed that the result would be satisfactory.

The outgoing Council, realizing that alterations and amendments to these regulations may be necessary from time to time in order to achieve the desired object, have considered it wise to leave the drafting of them in their final form to the incoming Council.

I therefore beg to propose:—

Resolution VI.—That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Garden, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, and Quinsan Square be opened to Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners, and that the Council be empowered to draw up and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to give effect thereto.

Mr. A. D. Bell.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that Resolution.

Mr. G. E. Marden.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: We have listened to arguments *pro* and *con* expressed from many viewpoints. We have had, not only at this meeting but in the local Press, the utilitarian, the idealist, the politician, (of course we have had the croaker, we always do), but I believe that the innate sense of justice that is in every man and woman would have kept the opposition to this present proposal down to a little healthy grousing were it not for the point of view of the diehard.

A peculiar name, Diehard; it ranks with some others that originated as terms of heroism or high principle and have since degenerated. Diehard, which is the glorious nickname of a famous British Regiment has now come to mean a person afflicted with something approaching political stupidity. I suppose the finest living example of a Diehard is big Bill Thompson. Of course none of our Shanghai type can hope to approach Big Bill either in his stupendous obstructionism or in world-wide advertisement, yet the term "Shanghai Diehard" does exist. It is mentioned freely in the press of the world and it has a far from complimentary meaning. Unfortunately the world's press does not do Shanghai justice. The world has been told that all we foreigners of Shanghai are Diehards—of the most virulent and bloodthirsty type; that we are all suffering from a chronic species of Brain Fever known as the Shanghai mind and that we spend our time deliberately insulting our Chinese friends, and spend our money on the upkeep of huge orchestras to which no one ever listens.

The fact of the exclusion of Chinese from our Parks has caused us to be very severely criticized in many otherwise sympathetic quarters and the resolution now before us is considered by your Council to be of prime importance. With the abstract justice of the case there can be no two opinions—a large amount of money contributed by ratepayers as a whole is being spent or has been spent on something in which the majority of the ratepayers can have no part. Your Council wishes to remedy this.

One section of the population is asking to be admitted to pleasures already enjoyed by some and which are only made possible by the money of all. Your Council wishes to grant this simple request.

This same section of the population is restive and suspicious, and it does not know of its own knowledge as we ourselves do, that the Council is concerned solely with the welfare of Shanghai. They have been told that certain rulings are "unfair discrimination" and "injustice"

Your Council wishes to soothe this portion of its subjects and to remove some of their sense of grievance so that the machinery of Government of the Settlement may proceed undisturbed.

I don't wish to stress this point more than necessary but everyone will agree that the undisturbed functioning of the Council's activities is a result worthy of much work and no little sacrifice.

Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese community believes that this meeting will give them the privilege which was granted in principle, mark you, at the last ratepayers meeting but referred to a more suitable occasion.

Your Council considers that this is the suitable occasion referred to.

Fears have been expressed that the large influx of Chinese visitors to the parks may render them of no value to either Chinese or foreigners. This has not been the case in Hongkong and I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we may trust our Council to enforce regulations that will prevent injury to our breathing spaces. We have trusted our Council with our lives and property more than once in recent years—may we not trust them now with some degree of our comfort?

You will observe that no date appears in the resolution and I would suggest as an amendment "that the words 'from June 1, 1928' be inserted after the word 'Chinese'" and I am confident, Ladies and Gentlemen, that when you have passed it one of the principal arguments that have been used to belittle Shanghai in the eyes of the world will have disappeared for ever.

Mr. Fessenden.—The Council are prepared to accept the amendment to put the Resolution into force on June 1.

The Chairman—If no other ratepayer wishes to speak, I will now put the amendment. Will all those in favor kindly hold up their hands?—Those against?—Carried by a large majority.

## "She's Got Rings on Her Fingers and Bells on Her Toes"

*(From the Nation, N. Y.)*

She's got rings on her fingers and bells on her toes,
Elephants to ride upon.

You remember her, don't you?—that heroine of your childhood who "on St. Patrick's Day" became "Mrs. Mumbo Jumbo Jigaboo Jay—O'Shay"? We do not guarantee the spelling of her name, but we can still sing it; and we cannot help thinking that recently it must have echoed occasionally in the brain of Miss Nancy Ann Miller of Seattle who, on St. Patrick's day of this year, in the city of Barwala, India, became "Her Highness, the Maharanee Devi Sharmista Holkar," wife of the ex-Maharajah of Indore. There were elephants to ride upon; there were gold embroidered shawls, necklaces ornamented with diamond bangles, and gold rings on the bride's bare toes; there were musicians and dancers and performers; there were ceremonials and rites and a banquet served to 10,000 guests. Nancy Ann Miller was dipped in the Godavari River—dressed in a blue saree and gold-embroidered slippers—and she emerged a Hindu and a Brahmin. Her conversion to Hinduism, she told reporters, fulfilled "a dream of her girlhood." We choose to believe that this is true. It is pleasant to imagine the Maharanee, not so many years ago, loafing around the diggings in Miller's Gulch in the Slake Creek district of Alaska (her father was a gold prospector and Nancy Ann was the tomboy of the camp), fingering a hunk of ore, and dreaming of her future. "If I decide not to be a gold miner when I grow up," she doubtless mused, "I might as well marry a Maharajah and live in India. Of course I'd have to quit being a Christian and take up the Hindu religion, but that would be all right. Do Hindu ladies wear veils? I suppose he'd have about a hundred wives and concubines. Well, what would I care? I'd be his favorite wife. Yup, I guess I'll be a Hindu Princess." And then, the chances are, she poked her bare foot into the dust of Miller's Gulch and sang to herself—

She's got rings on her fingers; bells on her toes;
Elephants to ride upon.

## "Dalbank," Soviet Institution, Enjoys Prosperous Year

The annual report for 1927 of the board of directors of the Soviet Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) reveals an extremely satisfactory financial condition, all the more to the credit of the institution as its work in Shanghai was interrupted on two occasions during the year by raids made on the score that the bank was engaged in subversive operations—allegations that were later proved entirely untrue. Since February 16 of this year the Shanghai branch has been in steady operation and it would appear that all chances of friction with the Chinese authorities have been removed. The Dalbank has recently included an important British financial institution, the National Provincial Bank, among its correspondents, and its foreign operations have been extensively developed. Drafts for Yen 64,492,000 were issued during the year.

The Bank is planning to increase the activities of its branches with regard to financing the domestic and foreign trade of China and Manchuria and the performance of exchange and clearing operations connected with commercial transactions between separate economic centers in China proper and Manchuria and between these territories and foreign markets. The Dalbank made a net profit in 1927 of Yen 578,885.94.

# Conflicting Policies of Japan in China

BY EDWARD HUNTER

SEVERAL Americans and an official of the Japanese Foreign Office were holding an informal discussion on passing events in the Far East. The conversation took place two months ago in Tokyo, and touched mainly upon the prospects of the then forthcoming spring warfare in China.

"The Nationalists will be unable to reach Peking," was a sudden blunt statement made by the Japanese host in the midst of the rambling, indefinite conversation.

"Why not?" asked the Americans simultaneously.

"Because the Chinese will not fight where Japanese troops are located."

Then he smilingly explained his viewpoint in response to the questions of his small audience. Later the foreigners in a baffled tone discussed among themselves the philosophic mystery inherent in the Oriental fact that two contrasts in Japan usually do not form a greater contrast, but compose in the eyes of the Japanese a single, coherent course of action.

The Japanese official recalled that the government of General Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister, still maintained unchanged its widely-advertised "positive policy" of the preceding summer, which led to the transfer of Japanese troops to Shantung at the vital moment when the war atmosphere in that region become surcharged with its limit of electricity.

"Our policy is peaceful. It is no business of ours, and we do not care, whether Chiang Kai-shek of Chang Tso-ling misrules Peking, but we do care whether the safety of our nationals is seriously menaced or not," he declared in perfect English. "We sent our soldiers to Shantung at that time, and it was clearly revealed then that the Chinese would not fight in the proximity of Japanese troops. Their advance discontinued, and the Mukden warlord was not required to retire back into the refuge of the Three Eastern Provinces. Generalissimo Chang obtained a renewed lease on his foothold."

He waved aside impatiently and uncomprehendingly the question whether the impression might be gained that the Japanese possibly could be charged with any undue interference in the Chinese warfare.

"It was our duty to adopt whatever measures may be necessary to protect our nationals, and it is no fault of ours that the Chinese will not fight in the area where our troops are stationed.

"Remember Nanking. There is no reason why a similar outrage may not be repeated in Shantung in the full flush of victory. And a repetition of that incident could not be condoned by any nation. It is our duty to prevent this unfortunate stage.

"Our policy—" and here he became especially emphatic—"is simply to stave off misfortune to our subjects."

### Chinese Soldiers Won't Fight Where Japanese Troops are Located

Then he returned to the discussion of the future. "As our policy is unchanged, the resumption of warfare will find our troops back in Shantung, and history will repeat itself in two consecutive years—the Chinese soldiers will not fight where our troops are located."

He refused to discuss the outcome of this procedure in the careers of Chang and Chiang. "That is beside the point," he concluded. "I am not interested in the ups and downs of enemy generals in China."

It is now the latter part of April. Japanese troops are back in Shantung and the Northerners and Southerners are back where they were last year. The next few months will reveal whether the singular forecast of the Japanese official, that without the firing of a gun by Japanese the Southerners will fail to advance, will be borne out by coming events or not.

Another incident took place in Tokyo some months ago which also may shed light upon the policies of Japan in China as evidenced by controversies and movements of the present moment. This refers to that other great sphere of foreign influence in China—Manchuria.

Frederick Moore, who in the crux of last year's warfare in China was in charge of the *New York Times* news in the Far East, was on his way back to the United States, and was stopping over in Tokyo. Japan has an especial interest in the career of Mr. Moore. He at one time was advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office. Whenever he reaches Japan, if only for a few days, there are sure to be a number of welcoming banquets and dinners, at which speech-making always is the indispensable and prime motif.

This time it was a banquet in the Hotel Imperial, attended by many of the leading men of Japan, holding governmental, journalistic and business positions of prime importance. Mr. Moore delivered an address composed of blunt facts. He prefaced his remarks with the interesting sidelight:

"The Americans are frank and speak much; the Chinese speak much and are not frank, but the Japanese speak neither frankly nor much."

The speech need not be repeated here. Suffice to say that Manchuria was but slightly touched, and Japan's policy as a whole sprightly analyzed. A friendly spirit pervaded the entire address, and it would have been difficult for a foreigner to suspect any portion of providing the Japanese with the least reason for criticism.

But the writer and two Japanese with whom he is acquainted well enough for frank speaking were walking together toward the Ginza immediately after the address. One of the Japanese was a retired business man and the other an active editor of a large vernacular newspaper.

"It is easy enough for you Americans to make idealistic talks," suddenly interrupted one of the Japanese. "It was easy enough for Mr. Moore to be idealistic, but——" there was a sour taste evident in his concluding words, "it is not easy for us Japanese to be idealistic."

"We have 80,000,000 and more people in Japan," he declared significantly. "Eighty millions. They must be fed and clothed and provided with work. Japan is small. Our people are uncomfortably crowded. We cannot talk idealism. We must first find a means of obtaining food and clothes.

"Our progress in the last half century has been vastly greater than that of any other peoples in the history of the world in anywhere near the same space of time. That is undisputed. We have earned our birthright.

"There is an extensive, undeveloped land as a neighboring region. This region we are developing peacefully. We are using our own money, our own energy, our own men. It is in Manchuria. We have constructed a railroad which for efficiency and promise is given praise by all who travel upon it—especially if they have also traveled elsewhere in China."

### Japanese Determination in Manchuria

"This is public opinion speaking," smilingly interrupted the Japanese editor.

"We are doing all of this with the certainty that in this area we shall be able to reap the products of our energy. That is the central policy of Mr. Yamamoto, our new president of the South Manchuria Railway. That is our determination, and we may sacrifice everything else—but never that."

There was no future explanation linking his early references to the impossibility of idealism and the needs of Japan in China. He himself probably had never stopped to analyze. But peace and a "positive policy," both as outlined by Premier Tanaka, may best be reflected in that discussion, the aftermath of Mr. Moore's informing address.

The world was surprised this month by an incident in Manchuria where a seeming mole-hill was changed into a mountain. A few locomotives which the Japanese consider as security for a loan on a small railway in Manchuria were transferred elsewhere by the Chinese. The result was what the English service of the *Nippon Dempo* news agency in Japan described in exaggeration as a "blockade," the stoppage of Chinese railway passage on the so-called around-the-city route in Mukden where it intercepts the South Manchuria lines, the refusal to permit the use of Japanese freight trucks on a short railway spur to a coal field by the Chinese, as had been the habit, and the promptness with which a perfectly logical excuse was found to prevent the transfer of Chinese troops for Chiang *via* the South Manchuria.

The furore which the transfer of a few items in rolling stock caused, and the wide publicity given the incident, reflected the Government's view in Japan. "The incident is inconsequential," and "we are determined to find a peaceful solution" were the two assertions most often repeated in Tokyo Government circles at the time, but it was difficult to connect the former of these statements with the seriousness with which the entire case was viewed by the vernacular press and and the people of Japan.

"It is not so much this case that troubles us, in fact it is not this case at all, but the knowledge that we must not extend a precedent for Chinese action in Manchuria where we are not consulted through the formal channels," declared a Government spokesman whose position gives him the right to talk as representative of the Government.

"We have too much at stake in Manchuria," he added. "And this incident was but the latest of many which showed a course contrary to Japan."

The peaceful intentions of Japan are reiterated in Tokyo at all opportunities. Foreigners who are in direct touch with the Japanese, in diplomatic and other circles, are agreed that

the militaristic policies of Japan have been discarded. Foreigners in Japan sneer at the war scares raised in misinformed circles connecting the United States or other western nations in an embroilment with Japan. "Japan realizes that her future depends upon peace, and trade," said one diplomat recently. "Her policy is based entirely upon the fundamental belief that in Manchuria lies the promised land for Japan, not as political conquest, but as economic conquest." Then he added in a more serious tone—"only a menace to Japan's future in Manchuria would provoke the Japanese to warfare."

Only a knowledge of the Japanese mentality can provide a student of international relations with the key to Japan's procedure in China and elsewhere in the world. Japan is a nation in which a man may logically be a faithful Shintoist, Buddhist and Christian at the same time. Japan is a country where "a positive policy" and a peaceful policy toward China may both be proclaimed at one and the same time, be proclaimed sincerely, and be meant. But the effect upon the Nationalists, and the effect upon China, may not be as the Nationalists and China would have it.

## Chinese Girl Heads Wellesley Freshman Crew

Miss Maimie Sze, daughter of Dr. and Madame Sao-Ke Alfred Sze of Washington, D. C. and a Freshman at Wellesley College, has been elected Captain of the Freshman Crew. Miss Sze is the eldest daughter of Dr. and Madame Sze. She received her preparatory education at the National Cathedral School at Washington, D. C. for Wellesley College. She is the first Chinese student in the United States who has ever made a College crew. She was coxswain of the Freshman Crew that won the Inter-Class Race last November at Wellesley.

Miss MacDonald, Headmistress of the National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C., in a statement about Miss Sze recently said:

"Throughout her four years with us she proved herself to be a student of growing power, and we feel that she gives promise of extraordinary attainment. She has shown unusual proficiency in language, speaking and writing English and completing the required college preparatory work in French and Latin including Latin Prose Composition. She has rare qualities of leadership. As president of her Class she proved her ability to think straight on questions touching community life and was able to direct others in the right channels. She has a wholesome interest in athletics, having won the cup in tennis tournament here. We have every confidence in her high sense of honor and think that her native land may well be proud of her as a representative young woman of high ideals."

## Increased Duties on Raw Cotton Alarm Mill Owners and Importers

All foreign cotton mills, also some Chinese mills, in common with importers of cotton from abroad are perturbed by the recent action of the Tariff Valuation Commission in Peking to double the import duty on raw cotton, that is, it is to pay 16 mace instead of 8 mace per picul. Persons interested in the cotton trade state that the effect of this increase in duty is to threaten the prosperity of the whole cotton mill industry, as a certain percentage of foreign cotton must be mixed with the short-staple Chinese cotton in order to spin satisfactory yarn. These people argue that the comparatively small amount of money that the increased duties will bring in revenue will not nearly compensate for the injury done to the cotton spinning industry, which, they state, would flourish best if raw cotton were allowed to come in entirely free of duty.

## Court of Consuls Must Go, Says Chinese Law Expert

In a letter written to one of the newly elected Chinese members of the Municipal Council, Yao Kung-ngauh, who is stated to be an expert in international law, says it would be an insult to China, now that Chinese are members of the Council, that any suits against it should be brought before the Court of Consuls, which is composed entirely of foreigners. The writer draws attention to the fact that the Municipal Council derives it power from the ratepayers, all of whom enjoy Consular jurisdiction.

## Art Club Being Organized in Shanghai

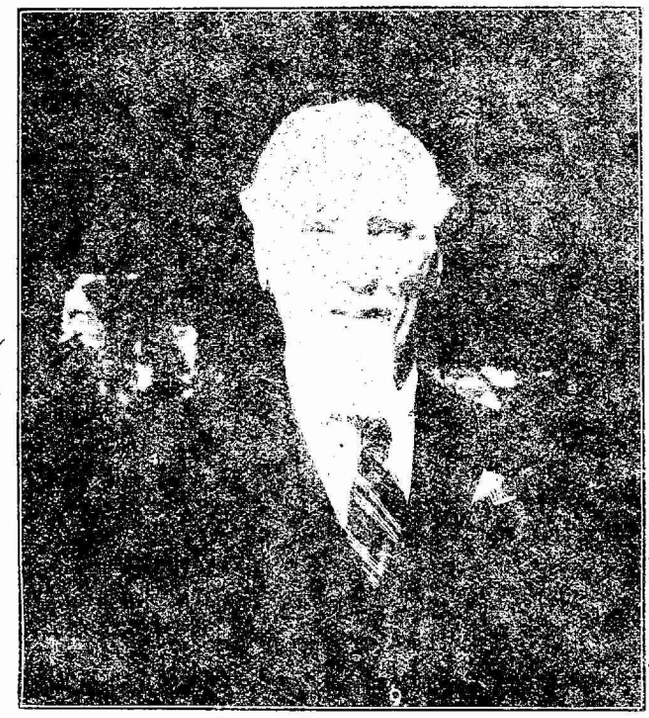
A movement is on foot to form an Art Club in Shanghai and a meeting with this end in view has been called for May 4, 5.30 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Society's hall, Shanghai. The temporary Committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Dr. A de Carvalho, J. E. Jensen, E. Kann, Mrs. C. W. Pennet, M. Stchirowsky, Z. S. Squires, Mrs. A. H. Swan and M. M. Wagstaff.

# Captain Robert Dollar in Shanghai

Captain Robert Dollar, the 85-year old veteran shipping man, and undoubtedly the best known American among the Chinese people, arrived in Shanghai April 20. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the American and Chinese communities. Capt. Dollar made the trip from San Francisco on the s. s. *President Taft*, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Helen Rennie, and two grand-daughters, Miss Jane Dixon and Miss Grace Dixon. Capt. Dollar will remain in Shanghai about two weeks and then continue on a trip around the world.

An interesting character sketch of Robert Dollar is printed in *Time* (New York). March 19, under the title, "Anniversary." It reads as follows:

For a ship a hundred voyages round the world, for a man eighty-five years of life—either record measured against ordinary lives and voyages, is worth respect. Next week, Captain Robert Dollar will celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday by sailing on his s. s. *President Taft* for his fiftieth circumnavigatory voyage since the initiation of the Dollar Line's round-the-world service in 1924. "Mother" Dollar, ship-mate of 33 crossings to China and Japan, and on his previous world cruises, will share his cabin. Next week, another one of



**Captain Robert Dollar**

Robert Dollar's ships, the *President Polk*, will back out of Singapore, bound for New York. On May 10, the *President Polk* will leave pier 9, Jersey City, for the 100th round-the-world cruise of the Dollar Line. All over the U. S., newspapers, friends, and business competitors pay their respects to Robert Dollar, the oldest and richest shipowner on the Pacific Coast.

Captain Dollar plans a celebration of his own. He decided that when the *President Polk* got to San Francisco he would go on board with his wife, look the crew over, shake hands with the passengers, eat dinner on board. There have been ceremonies like this in the past and after dinner there have been speeches in which Captain Dollar's officials have expressed the things the officials of any successful man usually express in his presence when there is some kind of an anniversary. But possibly, into that dinner on the *President Polk*, there will come, as there has in the past, a peculiar mood, and a peculiar accent in the speeches, that will make the celebration of Captain Dollar's anniversary different from most anniversaries.

Once an Eastern newspaper ran on its front page a box headed, "Who Robert Dollar Is." Under this caption were listed his formal titles and offices—President Dollar Steamship Company, Robert Dollar Company, Admiral Oriental Company, Dollar Portland Lumber Company, etc. etc., Director of the American International Corporation, Anglo-London and Paris Bank, San Francisco Savings Bank. Dollar ships, Dollar wood, Dollar banks. Dollar offices in eastern cities, the smooth plate-glass windows of which are never molested even when

yellow men demonstrate with sabotage the unpopularity of foreign capital. Listed, these things suggest, but fail to explain, Robert Dollar's position in U. S. industry.

When reporters go to Captain Dollar about anything they always end by asking him about his past and always, sitting behind his pale oak desk in the Robert Dollar Building in San Francisco, he answers questions in a deep, dry, old man's voice interrupting himself to get into his favorite subject, China. And then, seeing the pencils stop moving, he remembers the story. "Why don't you put in something about my grandfather? He had a ship himself, you know. Oh, yes, a great big ship. It sank. . . ."

The *Helen Mar* with her cargo had disappeared under the Indian Ocean in 1844. The family which lived at Falkirk, Scotland, was poor. Robert Dollar's mother died, and his father began to drink. At 13 Robert Dollar emigrated to Canada, got a job as chore boy to a cook in a lumber camp.

In the careers of self-made men there is always a moment when someone they are working for discovers their ambition. That moment came for Robert Dollar when the camp superintendent found him trying to learn arithmetic. The superintendent had him trained to keep accounts. At 21 Robert Dollar was a lumber camp boss. He got $26 a month and saved his money. He began to pay installments on a farm, bossing a camp of 60 lumberjacks. "I never had to smoke or drink to make them know I was the boss."

The next year he went into business for himself. Is took him three years to pay off the debts that he incurred in that first entreprise. "I had good luck—I failed when I was young." The boom in Michigan lumber came and went. He was still poor. He went to the Coast. He was 50 before he had enough money to buy a sawmill. Transportation was bad and expensive. He bought the *Newsboy*, a 300-ton ship, to take his lumber to ports along the Pacific Coast.

Captain Dollar bought other ships, sent them to China and Japan. He traveled back and forth over the Pacific. Thirty-three times his wife accompanied him. And with more and more money coming in, he expanded until he owned some 40 ships, eight of them sailing steadily round the world. Thirty-six fly the U. S. flag, four British.

Always he trades honestly, operates frugally. "You never see gulls following a Dollar ship," is one of his sayings. Another, "We have passed the day when swapping jack-knives was considered trade." Another, . . . the Chinese trust me. I have never found a bad debt in China.

Captain Robert Dollar talks slowly, choosing his words as if they were all going in a cable. He believes there is an opportunity for every man. "From above we can hear the crowd below growling and grumbling and taking it easy." His coats are cut high in the neck and vent and long and full in the skirts like the coats seen in pictures of the great merchants of 40 years ago; he wears a heavy watch-chain. But Captain Dollar is spryer than the old traders who wore his kind of coat and watch-chain. He lives at San Rafael and commutes. He leaves home at seven, gets to his desk at 8:45. Crossing San Francisco Bay in the ferry he swaps stories with the deck-hands. Once he did not get down on time. The ferry waited for him.

After the War someone asked him, What is the position of U. S. shipping?"—"We are where we were," said Captain Dollar. Though most shippers in western waters thought we were a long way behind or ahead of where we were, Captain Dollar started in 1924 a service of ships named after Presidents, carrying passengers and cargoes round the world from New York with 21 ports of call.

President Wilson once called him to Washington to talk about the LaFollette Seamen's Bill. Captain Dollar didn't want to see Amcaican sailors paid a minimum wage four times higher than the minimum wage for Japanese sailors. But though the bill was passed he went on beating Japanese competition. He sent his son Stanley to Washington to bid for five boats the U. S. had built for the War. His bid ($1,125,000 each; one third cash) was more than the Pacific Mail could offer. Stanley wired back, "We won."

It was his triumph, the moment in the fable of success in which he had demonstrated to all the world how far he had come from his job as chore boy. Success did not mean relaxation. Asked when he will retire, he jerks his thumb toward the ground "When I'm down there . . . . Wouldn't last long if I sat down and stopped . . . ."

## Y.M.C.A. Good Citizenship Campaign May 1—10

The Good Citizenship Campaign, an annual event of the Y.M.C.A.'s in China, will be launched this year from May 1 to May 10 inclusive. Elaborate plans for the ten-day campaign are being conducted under the leadership of Daniel C. Fu, secretary of the Popular Education Department of the National Committee. The good citizenship movement was inaugurated in 1923 by David Z. T. Yui on his return from the Washington Conference.

# Why the Soviet Lost Out in China and England

BY ARTHUR RANSOME

*(Reprinted from the Manchester Guardian for March 20)*

THE international position of Russia is suffering at the moment as the result of two heavy defeats inflicted on the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs by the Third International. In England the activities of the International gave the Conservative Government an excuse to undo nearly all that had been done in diplomatic bridgebuilding between Soviet Russia and anti-Soviet England. It is true that here not much of an excuse was needed, but, such as it was, the Third International supplied it. In China the Third International has brought about a devastating blow not only to Russia's immediate prestige in that country, but to her influence throughout the East. Year by year, with infinite patience, the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has built up for Russia a position of greater influence among the Eastern nations than she had ever had before. Of all European nations Russia alone seemed to be the friend of "the awakening East." Here and there activities of the Third International cost Russia some of the confidence she had inspired in Nationalist movements, but for the most part the will of the Commissariat prevailed. All the Nationalist movements of the East looked upon Russia almost as an ally. Little more than a year ago to be a Soviet citizen in all territory controlled by the Chinese Nationalists was to find all doors open and to be greeted with friendship when men of other nations were greeted with suspicion. Now, to be a Soviet Russian in China is to be little better than an outlaw. Russian Consulates have been sacked, officials murdered, diplomatic guarantees violated, and to-day the only official Russian representation in China is that which persists on sufferance in the territory controlled by Chang Tso-lin. The collapse of Russian prestige among Chinese Nationalists lowers Russian prestige not only in China but in every other Eastern country. Russian influence in the East is to-day only a shadow of what it was a year or two ago.

### International Too Strong for Commissariat

The reason for this is, simply, that the Third International has been too strong for the Commissariat. The Commissariat has been steadily pursuing a sound Russian policy, first defined by Lenin, which consists in supporting Nationalist movements in all "colonial and half-colonial" countries without attempting to make such movements Communist. The International, on the other hand, has been pursuing a policy of pushing Communism everywhere and of provoking class warfare even in countries, such as China, which are actively engaged in the attempt to realise a Nationalist programme. In Turkey, fortunately for Russia, the International failed to break the Turkish national front and so failed to turn Nationalist Turkey into an enemy of Russia. It did its best, but failed. In China it succeeded, with the natural result. In China there were Russians who did their best to carry out the Leninist Russian policy. But there were representatives of the Third International, the most active of them not Russians, who urged the Chinese Communists to follow a policy which could have no other end than the dividing of the Nationalist movement against itself before it was strong enough to split without collapsing.

These examples, particularly that of China, where we have the spectacle of the Third International bringing to the ground the whole edifice of Russian prestige in the East, provide an excellent opportunity for examining the relations between the Soviet Government and the International Association which is usually held to be identical with it. Their true relation is that of cousins. There is blood in the one that is not in the other. The Russian Communist party controls both the Soviet Government and the delegates whom it sends to the Third International, but in the International those delegates are mixed with delegates from other nations. The Communists in the Soviet Government are put there to carry out as well as they can the policy that is thought best for Russia. The Communists sent to the International are put there to carry out the policy that is thought best for the spread of Communism. The two bunches of Communists are precisely in the position of two State trusts, both responsible to the party, but each concerned with its own interests, which may or may not conflict with those of the other. To take what is, perhaps, an even better example, Tomsky and the director of a State Industrial Trust are both Communists, but when they meet over a wages dispute the director will do his best to keep down costs and Tomsky will do his best to keep up the wages of his trade unionists.

The Russian party certainly has a predominating influence in the Third International. But it would be wrong to suppose that the presence in the International of a number of other parties does not gravely affect the general policy. The

presence of a number of parties tends to make the general policy more adventurous than the policy of each individual party would be were it left to itself. Communists in every country except Russia are profoundly conscious that a revolution in their own country would be a great deal easier if there had already been a revolution next door. The German would like to be encouraged by the spectacle of a revolution in France. The Frenchman thinks that a revolution in Berlin is the first step towards a revolution in Paris. They are all prepared to vote for risks to be taken by each other. The Indian Communist, convinced that a Communist revolution in India is at present out of the question, thinks that it would be brought much nearer if there were a Soviet Government in China. He is consequently prepared to urge actions which end in many thousands of Chinese Communists losing their heads. The International will always be considerably wilder than the several parties of which it is composed. That is to say that the International will be wilder than the Soviet Government. Most of its members have nothing to lose. The Russians have a revolution not to make but to defend.

**Taming the International**

In view of all this it is interesting to observe how, at the moment, the Russian party is using its predominating influence. It is using it to tame the International. I can hardly suppose that it is doing this consciously or on purpose, but instinctive actions are often more significant than those that are the result of a process of reasoning. The Russian party is demanding from all sections of the Third International actions parallel with its own in treatment of sympathisers with the opposition. This disregards the essential difference between a party in power and a party still far from having obtained power. The scarcely adolescent parties of the Continent and of America are being sieved as if they were already in the position of the Russian party. Now, after ten years of power in Russia, the Russian party can perhaps afford to discard its romantically minded intellectuals. But if it had done this in 1917 it would have lost very nearly all of Lenin's closest adjustants. It would have been without Krestinsky, Kursky, Trotsky, Kameneff, and Zinovieff. The non-Russian parties are being weakened intellectually precisely in the period when one would imagine they need all the brains they can get. But in considering the general purge prescribed by the Russian party it is worth while to remember wherein in their conception of the state of the world the oppositionists differed from the victorious majority. Trotsky and his friends believe that the state of the world is such as to justify an adventurous policy on the part of the International. The majority believe that it does not. Trotsky, believing that Socialism is impossible in a single country, considers that the choice before the Communists is to bring about a world revolution or to become in fact if not in name a bourgeois Government, precisely as the French revolutionary Government lost its character while preserving its slogans. He thinks it better for the revolution to collapse in flames than to survive as a facade hiding an inevitable evolution towards the right. He thinks that world revolution is near and worth hoping for at once. Consequently the elimination of the opposition from all the foreign Communist parties is bound to have a decidedly taming effect on the institution in which these parties are represented.

**The War Scare**

Last year the Commissariat was weakened and the Third International temporarily strengthened by Sir William Joynson-Hicks. The Russian Communists are realists after their fashion, and they are inclined to attribute a similar realism to their opponeuts. They consequently could not believe that England would strike a blow at her own trade and shake what they consider the jerry-built peace of Europe as a sort of irresponsible lark. They imagined that England needed all the trade she could get and would not throw away even a little of it for nothing. They imagined that this was quite enough to prevent England doing anything which should increase uncertainty in international relations unless she hoped to justify herself by doing a great deal more. They were consequently convinced that the rupture of relations with Russia was the prelude to war, in which case Russian hopes would automatically be shifted from the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to the Third International.

This belief has not wholly died away. The Russians talk with evident disquiet of English preparations, roadbuilding, &c., on the Afghan frontier. They ask, pointedly, against whom is Poland arming. They see in the Polish-Lithuanian conflict an actual danger to themselves. They point out that if Poland succeeds in getting control of Lithuania the Poles will be better able to aim their first blow at Moscow instead of at Kiev. They do not want war, and meet the threat of it with an offer of disarmament which is perfectly sincere. Disarmament would be of the utmost value to them in allowing them to divert to economic construction money that goes at present into preparation to resist the attack that they are convinced will be made upon them.

They are, however, beginning to think that this attack is not so imminent as they had been led to suppose by Sir Wiliam Joynson-Hicks, and as they grow more certain that they can count on a prolonged period of peace so will the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs gather prestige among them, while the Third International will tend more and more to exchange in their minds its practical for an academic significance. It will not be abandoned. It cannot be abandoned, because the dull, hard, bureaucratic work which is now the lot of the Russian Communists would be intolerable without some kind of external inspiration. One method of propelling a donkey is to suspend a carrot before his nose. He may never attain the carrot, but the sight of it dangling before him helps him to pull his cart. The idea of world revolution, ever to be but not actually attained, may serve as the carrot suspended before the patient nose of the Communist party now harnessed to a very heavy cart and doing its best to pull it along the worst roads in the world.

## Annual Meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers Held April 18

The Shanghai Ratepayers (tax-payers) met in annual sesion April 18. The actual number of persons present at the start was 438, representing 665 votes, not half of whom remained to the end of the proceedings, despite the fact that they were exceptionally brief. The Council's resolutions and budget were passed almost without comment, despite a last minute agitation in the press against the extravagance of the latter. In fact the budget was increased, the grant to St. Luke's hospital being made Tls. 20,000 instead of Tls. 5,000.

Sterling Fessenden, chairman of the Council, in the course of his speech in support of the accounts indicated that he himself would take up the position of Commissioner General June 1. Mr. Fessenden stated that under normal conditions adjustments of the permanent staff might be made but, unfortunately, conditions were not normal and at present there was no single member of the permanent staff of the Council sufficiently familiar with the various complicated matters under consideration to be entrusted with their negotiation. Mr. Fessenden mentioned, however, that his assumption of the post of Commissioner General did not indicate that there was in future to be a paid chairman of the Council.

Dr. H. C. Patrick, British medical practitioner, took the opportunity to air his views on the necessity for the registration of doctors and also to protest against the closing of the Victoria Nursing Home.

The principal resolution passed was that admittting Chinese to the parks on the same terms as foreigners. A forcible speech in favor of the resolution was made by G. E. Marden, who had a few pertinent remarks to make on the "Die-hards" and the "Shanghai Mind." Mr. Marden referred to the fact that the world's press was not doing Shanghai justice, and one of the things that had given Shanghai a bad name was this very question of admission of Chinese to the parks. It was a matter of abstract justice, said Mr. Marden, to admit the Chinese, who paid the majority of taxes, to the parks.

Mr. Fessenden in his speech intimated that there would be a nominal admission charge applicable to foreigners and Chinese alike, to some of the parks, so as to avoid them being overrun by the coolie class.

The other resolutions were of a routine character, except a resolution to introduce a new system of street numbering, which was voted down after Mr. Fessenden pointed out the expense that would be inolved.

## American Silk Committee to Visit China Next Month

The American Silk Classification Committee arrived in Yokohama last week for the purpose of fixing universal standard grades for Japanese raw silk. Conferences of the American and Japanese committees are being held, at the close of which the Americans will make a tour of the principal Japanese silk filatures. According to present arrangements the American Committee will arrive in Shanghai about the middle of May with the object of making the same sort of investigations and arrangements in China that they are now making in Japan.

## Monthly Tiffins of American University Club Are Popular

The executive committee of the American University Club in Shanghai has designated the third Friday of each month as University Day. On that day all University men are to take tiffin at the same place. The first of these informal tiffins was held at the Navy Y. M. C. A. restaurant April 20. No reservations are made and each person eats what he likes and meets whom he chooses. The innovation has been quite successful. The next University Day will be May 18.

# The Chinese Immigration Question at Singapore

BY TUNG FOO HSU

THE Immigration Bill, which gives the Governor-in-Council the power to restrict or prohibit the flow of undesirable immigrants, particularly from China, into the colony, and provide for the removal of prohibited laborers, was read a second time at the March 26 meeting of the Legislative Council, Singapore, and taken through the committee stage.

Chinese opinion regarding the measure was voiced by the Hon. Mr. S. J. Chan, who urged that the authority to issue a proclamation restricting immigrants should be retained by the Council and not delegated to the Governor-in-Council. He further submitted that if the object of the Bill was to prevent the entry into the Colony of unlawful elements, a more effective means might be introduced by the strengthening of the police force. Mr. Chan is a new member of the Council, and his astute maiden speech rather challenges severe criticism in the local press.

### Mr. Chan's Speech

Mr. Chan proceeded to point out the unopportune introduction of the Bill. The only justification for doing this, Mr. Chan held, is emergency, that is to say, the problem of unemployment and over-crowding must be one, which will arise at any time so suddenly and so rapidly, and thereby create a situation so critical and dangerous, that it is then, only then, to anticipate the situation and vest in the Governor the power to deal with it immediately and without delay. But the local situation of today does not indicate in the slightest degree that unemployment and overcrowding have reached such an extent that it is necessary to restrict the immigration. Moreover, restriction enforced at an unsuitable time must inevitably affect the supply of labor or to create a shortage of labor, thereby encouraging demands for higher wages and perhaps strikes. The speaker emphasized the general importance of the matter which the Council should not be deprived of the power to decide.

Mr. Chan further stated that the general and wide provision of the Bill deserves careful examination inasmuch as it does not specify particularly what circumstances must first arise or what reasons must first exist before the Governor-in-Council may in their discretion consider it necessary to enforce restriction. The matter is left to their sole discretion uncontrolled and subject to no condition precedent whatever, except the approval of the Secretary of State. In fact it is so wide that the preceding provisions with regard to the unemployment and over-crowding becomes unnecessary and may be deleted without affecting the scope of the Bill. Except a very short passage in the objects and reasons of the Bill, which states that Singapore is constrained to play the role of a filter-bed to intercept and retain very undesirable immigrants, no reason is given for the necessity of this provision or clause. Therefore the honorable members of the Council are requested to visualize what circumstances or situations are likely to arise, which make it incumbent upon them now to provide government with the power contained in the Bill.

As regards the keeping out of the undesirable Chinese immigrants and thereby preventing the further outbreak of crime as referred to in the Colonial Secretary's address to the Council, Mr. Chan held the opinion that as the Bill deals with the 3rd class or deck passengers, while the immigrants of the criminal type, that is to say men who came here with the object of commiting crimes, are generally believed to be not necessarily of the laboring class, and are not such as must come to Singapore as 3rd class or deck passengers, any attempt to prevent these few will probably not only prove futile, but also cause great inconvenience and perhaps hardship to thousands and thousands of honest immigrants. It is understood that the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is in general agreement with Mr. Chan's views.

### The Official Reply

The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Sir Hayes Mariott) replied that if it were the question of house shortage or unemployment which would necessitate the proclamation, he thought the government would be in agreement with Mr. Chan, but what they envisaged was that there might be other reasons, which were mentioned, such as the public interest, which might be so urgent that the executive could not consult the Legislature. He thought they must leave them the power in such cases to issue a proclamation.

### Other Reasons for the Bill

It is generally anticipated that the ingress of a large number of Chinese from the disturbed areas would be inimical to the best interest of the Colony, were there no drastic measure to deal with the situation. This is instanced by the fact that over two hundred immigrants have recently arrived here from the Swatow district, where under the "Reign of Red Terror" life is precarious. In spite of the fact that they are properly cared for by responsible people under the auspices of a Mission, they are supposed to be unassimilable aliens and a possible source of social and moral danger to the general public. Therefore it is universally admitted that the Governor-in-Council shall find it essential to be armed with the power to exclude persons of this kind, as the occasion may most likely come.

There are other social phases to be considered so far as affect the public interest, which have much to do with the Bill. During the last few weeks, communistic activity was rampant here. The recent shoemakers' strike was alleged to be under its spell. The local Criminal Investigation Department were kept busy in arresting reds in possession of documents and literature of seditious character. One article dealt with the celebration of the anniversary of Lenin's death; another document dealt with the formation of a "South Sea Provisional Commission of the Communist Party", to be placed under the direct control of China. The document declared that Com. Cheong Yeok Kai was arriving from China and would be placed in charge. It should be remembered that Cheong Yeok Kai was recently charged with shooting of Dr. Lim Boon Keng and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Another document dealt with the manner of the reorganization of the Party. There was also a mention of the proposed formation of the Propanganda Committee and Military Committee. The other documents contained a plan for the overthrow of the government, or "Snatching the Rein Of the Government"!

As a matter of fact, during the past few weeks, the situation seemed to be a little serious. Shoemakers are walking out and demanding 40 per cent increase of their wages, bombs were thrown in default of any arrest, special guards were patrolling in the streets; surely now the situation has been restored to normalcy. But to anticipate further troubles of more serious nature, and to safeguard the public interest, as it was officially emphasized, the government has every reason to adopt suitable measures to ensure safety. In this respect the Chinese are rather ready to stand in sympathy with the Government.

Singapore, April 3, 1928.

## Million Shantung Inhabitants Face Starvation Because of Famine

Reports from the famine-stricken area of Shantung indicate that conditions at present are even worse than in 1920 A recent message from a representative of the Famine Relies Association at Techow quotes responsible Chinese informantl as stating that three million people living in an area of a totaf of about a hundred square miles are in the direst need and it is estimated that a million of these will die of starvation unless prompt assistance is given them. The local supply of foodstuffs from the spring crops will probably be much curtailed through the starving population consuming them before they are given a chance to ripen.

## Minister of Commerce Kung Says China Faces Economic Suicide

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Nationalist government, in the course of a recent lengthy manifesto defining the administrative program of his office, says:

"China to-day is actually facing a crisis which for the lack of a more appropriate name might be called economic suicide. It is this very situation that is seized upon by professional agitators to imbue the minds of the populace with the sugar-coated pernicious doctrines of Communism and they have succeeded in inflicting untold afflictions on the merchants as well as the laborers."

## "Future of Asia Depends on Geneva or Moscow"—Sir Frederick Whyte

Sir Frederick Whyte, who was the British delegate to the Conference on International Relations at Hawaii last Summer, in connection with which he also visited China, in a recent article contributed to the London *Observer* states that the future of Asia will depend on Geneva or on Moscow. Soviet Russia, he declares, holds the chief of the many keys to the problem, but the conflict within her soul is not over. "Our part in her metamorphosis," he proceeds, "is to enable her to return, without any excessive delay or irritating penalty, to the European family. Thus we shall ease Europe and save Asia from very dire conflict."

# Nationalists Should Break Off With Japan

BY. C. Y. W. MENG

THE *Osaka Mainichi*, one of the well known papers in Japan, once said: "While the Chinese were fighting in the Yangtsze Valley, London did most of the worrying. Now that the Southerners have crossed to the Yellow River, it has become Tokyo's turn to be anxious. If the battle ground is shifted north far enough, Moscow may yet be forced to forget about her anti-imperialism."

The above statement is ultimately true. Always claiming "special rights" or "vested interests", Japan looks upon Manchuria, the Three Eastern Provinces and Shantung not as Chinese territories, but rather "as if" territories belonging to the Japanese empire, or as territories which Japan has long been planning to devour. Therefore, any newcomer to the territories, other than the Northern Militarists who are well known for their affiliations and secret dealings with Japan and Britain, is never welcomed by the Japanese. Not only this, the Japanese will do their ultimate best, even at the sacrifice of their blood and money, to resist such newcomers. In doing so, the Japanese are aiming not at the protection of Japanese lives, interest and property in these places, but rather, just to block the advance of the newcomers, fearing that should such newcomers be permitted to advance further, reaching Peking at last, they, being Nationalists, no doubt, will at once demand the immediate revision of treaties, which means a change of their status in China. Such is the sole motive of the Japanese in sending their troops to the Chinese territories!

So, when General Kun Soong-ling, a revolutionary leader, in his challenge to Chang Tso-ling in 1923, was just on the verge of entering Mukden, Japan interfered by blocking his way, thus causing an immediate collapse of his army. As a result, he lost his life. When the Nationalist Army under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek was about to enter Shantung in 1927, Japan landed troops in Tsingtao, thus causing a great impediment to the military movements of the Southern armies. When Tsinin, the key to Tsinanfu, fell into the hands of the Nationalists, Japan ordered the despatch of troops to Tsingtao and Tsinanfu. The motive of this action is self-evident, and needs no further explanation by us. Whether such action will eventually cause another collapse of the Southern Army, or forms a great obstacle to the advance of the expeditionary forces, only time will tell. But much can be said on the point that the military movement of the southern armies is hindered by the landing of the Japanese troops.

### Pernicious Interference!

The Nationalist armies, in cooperation with General Feng, have now advanced as far as Taian, the gate-way to the Shantung capital. Should Taian again fell into the hands of the Nationalists, Tsinanfu would necessarily have to be evacuated by General Sun's army, but unfortunately, just at this most critical moment, the Japanese interfere and block the way!

The Japanese Cabinet decided to dispatch three companies from Tientsin to Tsinanfu, a mixed brigade of 5,000 men from Kumanoto and a telegraph corps and railway detachment to Tsingtao. The Naval authorities decided to order two cruisers and four destroyers, which are now on a cruise along the China Coast, to proceed to Tsingtao, also the Cruiser *Isuzu* with a landing force of 250 bluejackets from Yokosuka. The total landing force would be about 900. The army authorities are also considering the dispatch of a brigade from Japan if the situation should become any worse.

The dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung is again explained on the ground of protecting Japanese lives, interests, and property, and coupled with some other sweet words that the Japanese Government "has no unfriendly or hostile feeling to China and her people, nor has any intention whatever of interfering with the military movements of either the Southern or Northern armies."

We will not listen to any of these words. There are more Japanese residents and large Japanese investments in Hankow. Why did the Japanese Government not send troops when the Nationalists were in occupation of Hankow? Is the Japanese Government unaware of the Manifesto issued by the Generalissimo of the Nationalist Army, Chiang Kai-shek, which was circulated to all foreign consuls in Shanghai by Mr. King, the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, that full protection will by given to all foreign lives and property in the territories under the Nationalist control? Was there any instance, with the exception of the Nanking case, which we know well was due to the intrigue of the Communists, who have now been put down, to show that the Nationalist soldiers robbed or killed any foreigner? Did the Japanese not know that it is a well established principle in International Law that should the foreign nationals fear attack from any internal warfare which may be going on in territory in which they are residing, there is no other alternative than for them to leave the war zone and to seek a place of safety, and that any "armed protection" afforded by a foreign state to his nationals in a foreign territory is never sanctioned by International Law? (This step has been taken by the American Consul in Tsinanfu, who warned his nationals that a state of emergency existed and advised his nationals to leave Tsinanfu.) But all these questions need not be asked when we understand the clandestine motive of the Japanese in acting as they do. To speak plainly, Japan intends to block the advance of the Nationalists, hoping that the fall of General Kuo Soong-ling in 1923 would repeat itself.

### The Importance of the Kiaochow Railway

Though we are not militarists, knowing nothing about the tactics of war, we are fully aware of the importance of the Kiaochow Railway. The Nationalists have already advanced to Taian. General Feng's armies have also advanced to Linyang. It is now probably the intention of the Nationalists that as the enemy side is undoubtedly putting up a desperate fight in defense of Tsinanfu, it is not advisable to attack Tsinanfu by the straight path, that is, through the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. They therefore opened a new route, that is, through Haichow to Li-chow aiming at Weihsien and Kaomi, both on the Kiaochow Railway line. Should they be in occupation of either both or any one of these two places, communication between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu will be cut, and in that case Tsinanfu will face attacks from three sides, one from the east along the Kiaochow railway line, the other from Taian from the Tientsin-Pukow line, and the other from Ling-Yang from General Feng's armies. We can easily imagine in that case Sun's armies have to retreat and Tsinanfu will fall without a single shot.

But Japan blocks the way! Should the Japanese send troops to Tsinanfu and Tsingtao, they will undoubtedly declare the neutrality of the Kiaochow railway and may declare for several miles' distance a neutral zone. Then to have another route of attack upon Tsinanfu is not possible. To force an evacuation of Sun's armies from Tsinanfu is also not possible. In other words, the easiest route to conquer Tsinanfu is cut just at the very critical moment! But this means to save the Northern warlords from imminent danger of death. This is how the Japanese help and save the Chinese militarists whom the Nationalists are fighting with full efforts. Will this not mean, "interfering in the military movement of the southern armies?" Will this not mean the prolongation of the civil war in China?

### Japan Always Blocks China's Way!

The despatch of troops to China is nothing surprising to us. As the Japanese are always looking at the Nationalist movement in China with jealous eyes, the blocking by them of their Nationalist advance has long been within our speculation. It is not only in military affairs that Japan interferes. Japan blocks many of China's paths. When the participating powers in the Special Tariff Conference in Peking in 1925, agreed that the rate be increased to 12½ per cent pending the enforcement of national tariff law by China, Japan was the only Power to raise bitter objection. When China began to collect the 2½ per cent surtax, Japan alone protested. When China talked tariff autonomy, which had the support of America and Britain, Japan alone raised the question that the enforcement of the national tariff law (which was promised by the Powers in 1925) "presupposes" that a reciprocal rate be first agreed upon, meaning by this that before enforcing the national tariff law, China should make a treaty with Japan giving certain preferences to Japanese goods imported to China. We can surmise what will be Japan's objection when China brings up a hard question—the revision of the out-of-date treaties. In other words, the development of young China, which is expected by the whole world, is, in the eye of the Japanese, not a blessing to Japan, and the Japanese are therefore trying to block all the paths by which China may find the light.

Shanghai, April 21, 1928.

## Peking Government Wins Case Against Insurance Co.

Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China April 23 gave judgment against the Merchants Fire Assurance Corportion of New York in the sum of $66,238.12, for the loss by fire in February, 1926, of the Chinese Telephone Administration building at Wuchang in Central China. When the case came before the Court on a previous occasion the suit was brought in the name of the Nationalist government but Judge Purdy ruled that the Nationalist government, not having been recognized by the U. S. government, could not sue. The present case was brought by the Republic of China, that is, the Peking government. It will now be a matter for adjudication between the Nationalists and the Peking government.

# Women and Girls in Tientsin Industries

BY TA'O LING AND LYDIA JOHNSON

TIENTSIN'S population is estimated at 800,000 people. To the north lies the old Chinese city, whose walls, now razed, were erected more than 500 years ago during the reign of Yung Lo. The growing population has long since spread out far beyond the old city. Between the old city and Tientsin Central railway station lies the district of Hopei, where a number of industries are located.

South of the old city, and along the Hai River front, are the foreign concessions, where most of the important import and export business is carried on. The possibility of direct ocean shipping via the Hai Ho, waterways leading inland by which goods are brought to the city, ample railway facilities, nearness to coal supplies, make Tientsin an export, import, distributing and manufacturing center of great importance.

### Exports

Chief among the products exported from Tientsin are: egg yolks and albumen, dried sausage casings, hides and skins, furs, bristles, walnuts and peanuts (kernels and in shell), mustard seed, Enhedra vulgaris, flaxseed, raw cotton, jute, hemp, sheepswool, goathair, horse-hair, camelhair, strawbraid, wool carpets and rugs. With the exception of the last two items, most of these products are brought to Tientsin godowns from the surrounding districts and from the interior, and are graded, sorted, baled and packed for further shipment.

### Women in Export Industries

In handling these products women are employed chiefly in four lines, in cotton sorting, in walnut and peanut godowns, and to a slight extent in wool sorting. Approximately 2000 women and girls were found in these occupations. All this work is highly seasonal, most of it being done between October 1st and March 1st. Work may be rather intermittent, depending upon amount of raw material on hand, on demand from foreign markets, on shipping facilities. The number of workers may vary from day to day, as indicated by the reply often met with—"Oh, anywhere from twenty to two hundred —depends on cargo." Recruiting of workers is done for the most part by a woman "head worker," who is told to get a certain number for a certain time, and often payment is also made through her.

The raw cotton shipped from Tientsin is short staple cotton, used to mix with wool in making wool-mixed goods. The huge loosely-packed bales come down the river in barges, and at the godowns the cotton is picked over, and bits of seed, foreign matter and discolorations removed, before it is baled for shipment by hydraulic presses. This sorting is done almost entirely by women and girls. The workrooms are large, airy godowns, under fair conditions as to light and air.

In the walnut and peanut industries, women and girls are used in grading, in cracking shells, in sorting and grading nutmeats. Due to unusually large crops in California and Europe, the walnut industry has been at a very low ebb this year, hence comparatively few workers were found in this line. The cotton crop has been good, however, thus making up to some extent for loss of work in the walnut trade.

Wages for this type of work range from 30 coppers a day for children and beginners to 70 coppers a day for fast workers. At present exchange rates 38 coppers equals 10 cents Mex. Working hours are from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., an eleven hour day, although two places reported 13 hours.

### Manufacturing Industries

Among the more important manufacturing industries of Tientsin are cotton spinning and weaving, carpet and rug weaving, wool spinning, flour mills, mat weaving, salt refining, match factories, cigarette factories, brick and tile works, canneries, knitting factories, tanneries, shoe and hat making. Chief among those operating on a large scale, with modern buildings are match factories, tobacco factories, wool spinning factories. Virtually all the other industries are small-scale, with semi-modern machinery, and of course there are innumerable small handcraft shops.

Of the six Cotton Mills in Tientsin, five employ women. This constitutes the largest groups in any one industry. Of the total of 16,900 operatives, 3500 are women and girls, and of these 3500 about 1400 are girls under 14 years of ago. The mills work under an apprenticeship system, which means that at least one-third of their male workers are boys between 8 and 14 years of age.

The wages paid to women and girls range from 20 cents Mex a day for starters (which means most of the children) to 40 and 60 cents a day for skilled workers. The average wage is 35 to 40 cents a day for the women. Under the apprenticeship syetsm the boys are contracted for three years; board and lodging is furnished by the factory, and a small monthly wage ranging from 40 cents to $2.00 is paid. The factories provide housing for the apprentices, and most of them have houses also for the families of workers, where several members of the family work in the mill. One mill charges no rent for families; others charge a monthly rent of from 5 cents to $1.20 per chien (room). The rest of the workers live in the neighborhood of the mills. Four of these mills are on the riverfront below the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions; this means that in this district, on the two sides of the river at this point, there is a community of some 12,000 mill operatives. The other two mills are in Hopei.

Work is reported steady all the year round. The mills work day and night, in two shifts of 12 hours each, with time off for meals. Rest days occur with the changing of shifts from day to night work. The shift changes once a week in two mills, once in ten days in another, and once in two weeks in two others. These factories are housed in large, modern, well lighted and airy buildings and are equipped with modern American machinery. That on which children work is made to accommodate their height. Since the thread must not be allowed dry, there is a fine steam spray which keeps the air moist, and in the winter keeps the workrooms fairly warm.

Under the heading of what may be termed *welfare work* the following developments are of special interest. The largest mill has lunch rooms for men and women, operates a co-operative store where workers may buy rice, flour, cloth, etc. at reduced rates, has a physician and male nurse for first-aid cases, and gives a shorter work day in very hot weather. Two of the mills have day nurseries, where women may leave their small children in care of an amah; two mills have schools for workers, children (the boys), with teacher paid by the company. Four of the mills report having first aid facilities, and one has a clinic. One mill provides seats where workers may sit at odd moments, but in the others the workers all stand at their machines.

### Cigarette Factories

Among the several Cigarette Factories in Tientsin, the smaller ones employ men and boys, but the largest one reports that out of 3,600 workers, *2,000* are women. Normally about 1,800 women are used, but heavy production has necessitated more workers this season. Women are engaged in packing cigarettes in packages and then into cartons. No workers under the age of 14 are employed, and each applicant for work must come up to certain standards of cleanliness and general intelligence, which results in a noticeably high grade of worker.

Wages for women workers are on a piece work basis, so calculated that the average worker can earn from 45 cents Mex a day (big money). The average rate is 40 cents for packing 1,000 cigarettes, and production charts show that the average output per worker is 12,000 cigarettes per day, the faster ones doing more. Payment of wages is made directly to each worker upon presentation of production card at the end of each pay, period (two weeks). The Company maintains a ten-hour working day, but in rush seasons, when overtime is necessary, extra pay is allowed for overtime.

Over each group of 50 women is a "section worker" (fore woman) who is responsible for seeking that production is maintained, discipline kept up, workers looked after; she is chosen for her experience and ability. In case of shortage of workers, she may bring in workers of her own choosing, who must, however, be passed upon by the head of the department as to age, appearance and cleanliness.

The Company furnishes free cooked rice and hot tea at the noon meal, and has separate dining rooms for men and women. A nurse is in charge of a first-aid room, who not only cares for first-aid cases, but handles minor ailments and visits the workers in their homes when reported ill. The factory has an arrangement with one of the hospitals in the city for treatment of workers in the out-patient department, and free hospital care is provided when needed. In cases of child-birth, the woman worker is allowed one month's pay, one half of which is paid before, and the balance when she returns to the factory. Seats are provided for all women workers, so they may sit at their work.

### Match Factories

In three out of six Match Factories visited, 2,500 workers were found, most of whom were men and boys, but *145* were girls, many of them under 12 years of age. They fill boxes of matches at incredible speed, while others wrap the boxes into packages. Working hours are 11½ to 12½ cents per day, and the workers stand up all the while. The wage for girls ranges from 40 coppers a day for slow ones to 100 coppers for fast workers.

Workers in match factories are of two kinds, those who live inside the factory, and outsiders. The insiders are the large groups of apprentice boys, who are housed and have

their meals within the factory, and a certain number of men workers. Girls and women are numbered among the "outside" workers. Comparatively few come to the factory to work, but in the homes nearby a great many families, most the women and children of those families, make match boxes. It is difficult to get figures as to the exact number of workers employed in this home industry, but one factory reported that they had 400 outside families doing this work. Wages for this home work are on piece rate, the factory paying $1.00 Mex for 10,000 boxes, of which the worker gets 300 coppers, the remaining 60 to 80 coppers going to the head-worker who distributes the work.

**The Making of Military Uniforms**

The making of *Military Uniforms* is supplying work for many women in Hopei. In three out of five establishments that were possible to enter were found about 1,800 women and girls. It is estimated that about *2,500* women are employed in these five places. These workrooms are hastily set up in unoccupied houses or godowns taken over by the military, and are most inadequate, both as to room and arrangement. The cutting and machine stitching are done by men, and the putting in of padded or fur linings, sewing on of buttons and buttonholes, are done by women and girls by hand. They sit on the floor, very much crowded, and the air is foul with the odor and dust from the furs and cotton. Women bring their babies, who can be seen sleeping on piles of garments or playing beside them.

Doing war-work, this kind of employment is very uncertain as to tenure. When there is work, it must be done quickly, and there is no limit to working hours; they may work night and day if they wish—"sui pien." A great many of these workers live in mud huts on the canal bank in Hopei (Wu Ma Pei T'ou), tiny one-room huts made of dried mud and straw. Many of them are country people who have come in for the winter, or refugees from war or famine areas.

Wages are paid by piece work, for putting in fur lining 20 coppers per coat, padded lining 26 coppers, assembling and finishing one suit 52 coppers. The average workers can make from 60 to 100 coppers a day, the fast ones more.

*Smaller Industries*, such as knitting, hand sewing, wool spinning, mat weaving, hat making, fruit canning, artificial silk weaving, employ smaller groups of women. These are mostly in small shops and there must be many more. In these groups a piece work rate is paid, and wages range from 30 or 50 coppers a day to 40 cents and 50 cents. It is interesting to note that the highest standards, an eight-hour day, a six-day week, and a fairly high wage rate, prevail in a workshop for women maintained by one of the Missions.

No women are to be found in the rug and carpet weaving industries, but in Hopei was found one little workshop employing about 45 women and girls who were spinning wool on small hand spinning wheels. This yarn is used for carpet weaving. Sitting on the floor, surrounded by piles of dusty wool, in a crowded room, ill lighted and badly ventilated, this group of women work for 12 hours a day, for an average wage of 60 coppers.

**Home Industries**

No figures are available as to the number of womer engaged in home industries. The match box industry has already been mentioned. The hat industry employs women in homes to put linings into men's hats; one shop said they had about 300 women doing this kind of work. In mat weaving (the matting rugs used in summer, chair seats, etc.) Some of the finishing processes, such as binding the ends, are done in nearby homes by women and children.

Among the mud huts on the canal bank in Hopei, where the makers of military uniforms live, there are to be found also many small hand-spinning wheels. In another place in Hopei a policeman led us to two mud-walled compounds, where in every tiny mud-hut the woman was working on a little handwheel, spinning yarn. This, also, goes into the Oriental rugs that we so much prize. Filth and smells abounded, and both courtyards and houses swarmed with children and pigs. The women receive 20 coppers per catty for the finished yarn, and can make about one catty a day.

**Women in Retail Stores**

In two of the large markets in Tientsin are several silk and cloth stores where girls are employed as salesgirls. Some 50 girls and women were found in these stores. They are required to be on duty from 9 a. m. to 12 or 1 midnight, fifteen or sixteen hours, and the wage paid is an average of $2.00 per month with two meals a day and a place to sleep in the shop. These girls work and live constantly under artificial light.

**Summary**

The number of women workers found in the thirty-six establishments visited (exclusive of home industries) may be summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Export Industries (cotton, walnuts, peanuts, wool) | 2,000 |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving | 3,000 |
| Tobacco | 2,000 |
| Matches (exclusive of home workers) | 145 |
| War work (military uniforms) | 2,500 |
| Smaller shops (knitting, sewing, making etc.) | 255 |
| Salesgirls in retail stores | 50 |
| | 10,450 |

DAILY WORKING HOURS

Of 9,340 women and girls in 30 establishments

| Hours | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11.5 | 12 | 12.5 | 13 | 15 | 16 | No Limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steady work | 58 | 22 | 2040 | 65 | 1010 | 2580 | 70 | 12 | 50 | | |
| Seasonal work | | 70 | | 1155 | | | 58 | 320 | w750 | w1050 | |
| Totals | 58 | 92 | 2040 | 1220 | 1010 | 2580 | 128 | 332 | 800 | 1050 | |

It will be noted that 6,150 out of the total, or nearly 2/3 have, a working day of 11½ hours or over.

REST DAYS

Of 9,292 women and girls in 31 establishments

| Days | None | 1/2 in 7 | 1 in 7 | 1 in 10 | 1 in 14 | Occasional |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steady work | 118 | 74 | 3880 | 600 | 1170 | 22 |
| Seasonal | 2178 | | 1250 | | | |
| Total | 2296 | 74 | 5130 | 600 | 1170 | 22 |

As shown above, 2,296 workers (in 12 establishments) allow no regular rest day. Of these the great majority are in seasonal industries. The majority of those having one day's rest in seven are steadily employed. Most of the seasonal workers in this 1-day-in-7 group are in foreign owned exporting firms.

DAILY WAGES

of 6357 women and girls in 25 establishments

| | Under 20 cents Mex: | 20 to 40 cents: | 40 to 50 cents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seasonal work | 1553 | 50 | |
| Steady work | 200 | 2532 | 3022 |
| Total | 1753 | 2582 | 3022 |

Only those establishments reporting average daily wages are included, and not those giving monthly wages plus food and lodging, nor the military uniform factories where it was difficult to get daily production figures on piece work. Here again it will be noted that the seasonal workers are the lowest in the wage scale, and the steady workers get better pay. Exceptionally skilled workers and forewomen get more than 50 cents a day, but they are comparatively few. Unfortunately the ratio of wages to cost-of-living cannot be determined in a study as limited as this one, but it is hoped that the study being made by Dr. Ho of Nankai University along this line may give a basis for comparison.

All the establishments visited allow the usual yearly holidays in the Chinese calendar, one day each at the spring and autumn festival, and one to two weeks at Chinese New Year.

An interesting feature in Tientsin's industries is the concentration of women workers in certain areas. In and around the four large cotton mills on the riverfront, below the ex-German and ex-Russian concessions are 2700 women workers. In the district called Hotung are the tobacco workers, 2000 of them, and very many of the seasonal workers live there. In Hopei, north of the Chinese city, are 2500 or more workers, those in the uniform factories and in one large cotton mill.

In Tientsin, as in other cities, the extent to which children under 14 are employed is one of the outstanding problems. This is particularly true in the cotton mills, the match factories, and the rug factories, where the largest number of children are employed, and where the apprenticeship system is in use.

Aside from the schools maintained for workers children in the two cotton mills, and aside from the excellent work of the Ch'ing Nien Mien Li Hui in Hopei in reaching rug factory boys with popular education classes and clinical service, there seems to be no attempt whatever toward providing education or recreation for workers, either men or women.

The Young Women's Christian Association, with its interest in all the concerns the lives of women and girls, is eager to be of service to this large group of industrial girls and women, in bringing them into greater fullness of life, and it is hoped that this study may be of value as a background and chart from which to work toward this end. It is to be hoped also, that the material presented in this study may lead to greater interest in the conditions and problems, of all industrial workers, of whom this group of 10,000 women are but a small part.

Tientsin, April 17, 1928

# What America Buys and Sells in the Far East

The trade of the United States with the Far East has a more romantic interest for the public than the trade with other parts of the world, and this for a number of reasons. The average American, with recollections of his school days and stories of the romantic and seductive East, has a natural fondness for news from the Orient. And, of course, it is a fact that there is a certain air of refinement about many of the products that come from the East—silks, spices, tea, etc. And finally, ever since the Worl War, when the century-old channels of trade were disrupted, America's trade has been much more direct than in the old days and, naturally, greatly increased.

The two main products which America draws from the Far East are silk and rubber. The combined value of these two is as much as the combined value of all the other products imported from the Far East to the United States. In 1927, America bought G$1,283,500,000 worth of Far Eastern products, and of this amount rubber accounted for $298,085,000 and silk for $401,200,000. America's purchases of raw silk in 1927 were record-breaking, and it must be something of regret to all friends of China that with its enormous possibilities China only furnished 14 per cent of America's raw silk purchases while Japan furnished 86 per cent.

Jute from India, tin from Malaya, wool from China, India and Australia, furs from China, sugar from the Philippines, coconut products from the Philippines and the Straits, tea from China, Japan, Ceylon and Malaya, coffee from the East Indies, wood oil from China and hides and skins from various countries, accounted for the balance of America's purchases in the Far East, but not any one of the items comes any ways near in the same class with rubber and silk, so far as quantities and values are concerned.

The Philippines supplied all of the sugar, valued at $48,223,000. Coconut products were imported into the U. S. A. to a value of $47,500. Eighty-five percent of this came from the Philippines. Jute products—these include burlap (or gunny)cloth and bags, Hessian cloth and similar rough packing textures—nearly all come from Calcutta in India. America's purchases last year amounted to $70,000,000.

### America's Exports to China

During 1927 the United States exported 30.8 per cent more raw cotton to the Orient than in 1926, at a 26 per cent increased valuation. Approximately 47 per cent of the entire amount went to Japan, 12.5 per cent to China, and 13.5 to India, which for the first time became a really important factor in the American cotton market. The Philippine Islands were first in the cotton cloth trade. China regained its leadership in foreign markets for the value of American kerosene consumed, but was second in quantity. Exports of automotive products surpassed the high figure of 1926, with Australia ranking first and Japan second, while the Netherland East Indies with $8,000,000 worth to its credit took third place. Despite keen competition from Great Britain more than one-third of the electrical equipment shipped from the United States to the Far East was sold to Australia, New Zealand, and the neighboring islands. This area also absorbed 40 per cent of the exports of machinery and 50 per cent of the gasoline. Shipments of rubber tires increased 17.5 per cent in value, machinery more than held its own, while a gain of 23 per cent in the quantity of flour was accompanied by a loss of 26 per cent in value. Tobacco values were reduced approximately 34 per cent, lumber 43 per cent, and iron and steel 12 per cent.

The details given above are for the year 1927. Janet H. Nunn, of the Division of Regional Information U. S. Department of Commerce, has recently issued a report on American Trade with the Orient for the month of January this year. The following are extracts from said report:

### American Sales to China Exceed Purchases in January

United States' exports to the Orient during January 1928 amounted to $70,944,000, an increase of $6,001,000, or more than 9 per cent over exports for the corresponding month in 1927. Imports from the Orient, however, declined during the month to $105,470,000, a decrease of $21,485,000, or 17 per cent, from the total of $126,955,000 imported in January of last year. This reduction was attributable in considerable measure to lighter purchases of crude rubber, at a greatly reduced price, and cheap raw silk. The combined export and import trade with the countries of the Orient, therefore, aggregated $176,414,000, a decrease of $15,484,000 or 12 percent, from the total trade of $191,898,000 in January of last year. Compared with December 1927, exports and imports showed increases of 16 and 15 per cent respectively.

The United States sold India, Malaya, Netherland East Indies and New Zealand less merchandise during January, 1928, than in the corresponding month of 1927, but increased exports to all remaining countries of the Far Eastern area in rates ranging from 4 per cent for Australia to 60 per cent for the Philippines and Ceylon. Japan, however, topped the list on the basis of actual increase, while the Philippines, with a much smaller increase, ranked second. Every important country, except the Philippines and New Zealand, shared in the heavy import loases, with Malaya continuing to bear the brunt of the loss.

Compared with December, 1927, American export trade with the Far East during January showed an increasingly strong position, advancing by $9,792,000 from $61,152,000 to $70,944,000. This increase was accounted for by a general advance in all staples sold to this area, except raw cotton. Netherland East Indies bought practically the same amount of American products as for the previous month; Malaya and New Zealand took less, but all the other important countries increased their shares, China topping the list with a 70 per cent advance.

For the first time in more than a year sales of American goods to China exceeded return purchases. Quieter trade conditions, combined with the necessity for replenishing depleted stocks of American goods in Chinese markets, tended to stimulate United States exports for January, 1928, to the whole of China, sufficiently to raise them from $7,416,000 to $12,546,000, a noteworthy gain of 70 per cent. The total was also 10 per cent greater than the exports for January 1927. Imports increased by 25 per cent from $9,864,000 to $12,286,000. China bought 80 per cent more American tobacco, 180 per cent more kerosene, and doubled her purchases of cigarettes and iron and steel, but took less machinery and lumber. In return, the United States bought more raw silk, wood oil, wool, peanuts and goatskins, but less antimony and furs.

All figures in this article are American gold dollars.

## Geneva Conference Discloses Serious State of Affairs Regarding Opium Trade

The discussions before the opium committee of the League of Nations at Geneva, presided over by L.A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, are attracting world-wide attention. The report of the U.S. 1927 report on the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs was discussed April 17. Mr. Lyall in the course of the proceedings stated that the only remedy to prevent smuggling of narcotics into China was to attack the evil at the source. He said that his long experience in China had taught him that it was hopeless to stop smuggling into China in any other way.

The Indian delegate denied that large quantities of prepared opium could have been exported from India into the Philippines as no prepared opium was manufactured in India. The Indian delegate referred to a large seizure of cocaine on arrival in the Hoogly river from Japan and declared that the import of cocaine into Japan was forty times the legitimate requirements.

Baron Sato replied that only one-tenth of the narcotics smuggled into India emanated from Japan and besides the Japanese government ought not to be held responsible for the smuggling which was carried on in Japanese steamers. Baron Sato, however, admitted that Japanese manufacturers of cocaine and morphia had been evading the regulations. Japan, he said, was willing to conform to a measure of restriction of manufacture, if this restriction applied all round, otherwise Japan would be unable to undertake to reduce manufacture.

Mr. Chao, the Chinese delegate, declared that figures submitted to the Conference by the French delegate, to the effect that the production of opium in China in 1924-25 had increased to nearly 7,000 tons, were imaginary. Mr. Chao denied that any Chinese law permitted opium cultivation; he said he would make a full statement later.

The French delegate estimated the world production of morphine from 1921 to 1926 at between fifty and sixty tons, Germany and Switzerland being the principal manufacturers.

The Italian delegate stated that production of morphine had increased 100 per cent, half of it being used to produce cocaine. The situation, he said, was a terrible one.

At the sitting on April 21 Mr. Lyall stated that the Chinese people were convinced that Britain was responsible for introducing opium into China. He said the opium revenue of the Shanghai district was twenty million Mexican dollars annually, and that the situation with reference to morphia in China was worse than it was twenty years ago.

Other statements made were that 150 tons of Persian opium were shipped during the year to Vladivostock, and that 193,000 kilos of Persian opium above the official figures had been exported. A report was also read regarding the seizure in Hongkong of 1,750 ounces of heroin and 288 ounces of morphine shipped by a Dutch firm to Shanghai and seized as a result of information supplied by the Dutch authorities.

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# The Next President Of The United States

*(From the Manchester Guardian, March 26)*

The American Presidential campaign has now been actively in progress for several weeks, and it becomes possible to peport the present standing of the various candidates for the Republican and Democratic nominations. The outstanding figure in the race thus far is Herbert Hoover, who is much the strongest contender for the Republican nomination, which, barring accidents, ought to be tantamount to election. In 1920 Hoover's candidature was in the hands of enthusiastic but inexperienced friends, who bungled their work badly. This time he is taking professional advice, and the results show in the fact that he is at present much in advance of the rest of the field. Indeed, he is doing almost too well; independent political observers think that he has emerged into prominence somewhat earlier than is desirable, in view of the fact that the nominating conventions do not take place until June.

The other chief Republican candidates at present are former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, and Vice President Charles G. Dawes, also of Illinois. Mr. Dawes insists that he is not a candidate, and that he is for Mr. Lowden; but journalistic observers persist in believing that the contrary is in fact the case, and that Mr. Lowden will withdraw in Mr. Dawes's favor at the critical moment. Both these men are known as favoring extensive Government aid to farm relief measures. Mr. Lowden, who did excellent work as Governor of Illinois, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Pullman, inventor of the American sleeping-car, and is a man of great wealth. Mr. Dawes, who has spent most of his active life as a Chicago banker, is also a man of large fortune They both hold markedly conservative views, and for this reason the genuineness of their devotion to radical relief measures for the farmers is questioned in some quarters.

If the nominating convention should fall into another such deadlock as produced Mr. Harding's nomination in 1920, it is generally believed that the beneficiary will be Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, Republican party leader in the House. Senator Curtis is rigidly regular, an eminently "safe" person, and in general rather resembles the late Mr. Harding. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, has twice been asked informally to become a candidate for the nomination and has twice vigorously declined, but such refusals are not taken too seriously in a presidential year, and it is considered possible that he might enter the race. No other individual among the Republicans is at the moment receiving serious consideration.

### Governor Smith's Difficulties

On the Democratic side, it is considered that the star of Governor Smith, of New York, has waned somewhat in recent weeks. Every day the obstacles to his being nominated, and to being elected if he were nominated, seem to grow more serious. The prohibition element in the Democratic party, which constitutes almost its entire Southern wing as well as a large part of the rural strength of the party in the West, is fighting Mr. Smith with all its power. As a part of its campaign, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, a few days ago permitted his candidature to be announced. Senator Walsh, like Governor Smith, is a Roman Catholic but unlike him is a staunch supporter of prohibition. The Walsh movement is a gesture on the part of the dry Democrats to show that they do not object to a Roman Catholic; it will take away some votes from Mr. Smith in the nominating convention (in which he needs to obtain two-thirds of the total vote, though the Republicans nominate on a simple majority). Mr. Walsh is a man of high character who made a brilliant record in unearthing the oil scandal of the Harding Government, but he is too self-effacing to play the role of demagogue successfully, and it is impossible for most observers to believe that he has much chance of being nominated.

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, is also an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination, and has just made an extensive tour of the Southwest and the Pacific coast on his own behalf. Mr. Reed is famous as a former prosecuting attorney who is understood to have won something like 300 cases in court with only one or two failures. He is a bitter foe of the League of Nations, of Mr. Hoover, of prohibition, and of Puritanical legislation in general. He has little organised support anywhere outside Missouri, however, and his chances of getting the nomination are considered negligible.

Until recently William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the Prohibitionist wing of the Democrats. Since his abandonment of his personal ambitions a few months ago his mantle has fallen, or, rather, has been skilfully cast, upon the shoulders of Senator George, of Georgia. Senator George has sterling qualities, but suffers the handicap of being almost entirely unknown outside the borders of his own State. Should he be rejected as the standard-bearer of the Prohibitionists at the convention, Governor Victor Donahey, of Ohio, would welcome the honor.

### New York State Doubtful

If the nominees of the two parties are Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith, as would certainly be the case were the conventions held to-morrow instead of next June, which would be successful? Political observers are in general agreed that the Republicans, with Hoover, still have the better, chance. In the national elections each State votes as a unit, casting in the Electoral College a stipulated number of votes based upon its population. Governor Smith is probably sure of the "Solid South," the group of States which has voted the Democratic ticket ever since the Civil War. In order to win against Mr. Hoover he would need also to carry several of the chief Northern States perhaps Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Missouri. These are, as it happens, among the States with the largest foreign-born industrial population. They contain the greatest percentage of his co-religionists, who, it is generally assumed, will vote for him on that score even when they are not (as a majority of them are) members of the Democratic party. He ought to be able to win Massachusetts and New Jersey without much difficulty. his own State is almost evenly divided between Democrats in New York City and "up-State" Republicans who are strongly opposed to him, and it is by no means certain that he would have the 45 votes of New York in the Electoral College. Illinois has gone Democratic only once in the past eight elections, and that was in 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt split the Republican party and Mr. Taft, the regular nominee, received the electoral votes of only two small States. In the last eight elections Missouri has gone each way four times; but it has not voted Democratic since 1916, when President Wilson was re-elected under very special circumstances, on the slogan "He kept us out of war." The gentlemen who make the betting odds are shrewd observers of political realities who back up their opinions with large amounts of their own money. They believe that Mr. Hoover has the best chance of obtaining the Republican nomination and that he is much more likely to be elected than any Democrat.

### Tactics

The early days of the campaign have been marked by an almost complete lack of discussion of public issues. It is considered good political strategy for the candidates to avoid discussing controversial matters, on the ground that whatever one says is certain to alienate somebody, whereas silence can be interpreted by persons on either side of a question as meaning a secret sympathy with their own views. Governor Smith is conspicuous as a man whose ideas on national and international affairs remain almost a complete enigma. Mr. Hoover has thus far said only that he is in favor of Mr. Coolidge's policies, which has caused some ribald speculation as to whether anybody except Mr. Hoover knows what these policies are. The other day he appeared at a Senate hearing on flood control, at which he was cross-examined on the much-mooted point whether the cost of the engineering work, amounting to several hundred million dollars, should all be paid from the Federal Treasury or partly by the States which are the immediate beneficiaries. He contented himself by saying that the work should be commenced at once and the question of repayment left until later. Even Mr. Reed, a stormy petrel of the debates on the League of Nations and on prohibition, has said nothing positive since he became a candidate, except that Woodrow Wilson was a great man and that the law must be enforced. This condition of reticence, someone has dubbed "candidates' disease," will be somewhat modified after the nominating conventions in June; but even during the electioneering it is unlikely that either party will be distinguished for its frankness on the great controversial issues.

## Another China Merchants' Ship Pirated in Bias Bay

The coasting steamer *Hsin Wah*, belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., was pirated on the night of April 14. The pirates had taken tickets as ordinary passengers and, surprising the officers, they seized the vessel and forced the Captain to steer the vessel to Bias Bay, which has been the scene of many piracies, the most recent being that of the *Irene*, belonging to the same company, last October. While the pirates were removing the ship's cargo they were interrupted by the appearance of a Chinese gunboat. The pirates made a quick departure, but got away with their booty and with a number of passengers whom they are holding for ransom. The Chinese gunboat gave chase, but without success, and after two hours returned to the *Hsin Wah*, which it escorted to Hongkong.

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# Intoxicants in China's Trade

BY. G. W. M.

INTOXICATING beverages of various kinds loom quite large in the trade of China, both import and export. There has so far been no move in this country toward Prohibition—that is, prohibition as applied to alcoholic beverages. But there are laws providing for the Prohibition of opium smoking and opium raising in China. Their enforcement has, however, proven just as difficult as the enforcement of the Prohibition laws in the United States.

Taking first, samshu, commonly referred to as Chinese "wine", but in reality a spirit, almost clear as water, and somewhat similar in its taste and effects to the Russian vodka, or Dutch gin, it is to be noted that the Chinese usually drink their "wine" hot. The customary practice is to add hot water to the "neat" liquid. Samshu is distilled mostly from wheat and *Kao-liang* (a kind of millet). The industry of samshu distilling is most developed in the ports of Tientsin and Newchwang—both in North China. Each of these two ports "exports" about a half a million taels worth of this beverage annually—that is, they export it to other parts of China. Shanghai is one of the principal purchasers. Samshu distilling is also carried on at Dairen, the output being about half as much as that of either of the ports above mentioned. Samshu distilling is also done at many other ports in China, but on a much smaller scale. In some of the southern ports rice is used as the basic raw material.

### Beer as an Export from China

Beer, it will be news to many, also stands out quite prominently in the export statistics of China. The reason for this is that the Germans established an excellent brewery at Tsingtao, which naturally has fallen into Japanese hands, and as the Japanese have in recent years gone in for beer brewing in their own country on an extensive scale it is only natural that they should make use of the German equipment which fell into their hands to the fullest extent. The result is that Tsingtao ships to other ports, principally to Dairen, almost a half a million taels worth of beer yearly. In Shanghai the pre-war German brewery was taken over by a Scandinavian company. It naturally finds its principal market in Shanghai, but nevertheless, the Chinese Customs statistics credit Shanghai with an annual export of beer of between fifty and a hundred thousand taels, a large proportion of which goes to Hangchow.

Turning now to the import trade, one finds quite a formidable list of headings to the tables in the Chinese Customs statistics: "Champagne and other Sparkling Wines;" "Still Wines, Red or White: Port Wine, and Vins de Liqueur: in Bottles;" "Vermouth, Byrrh and Quinquina;" "Sake" (two tables, one for barrels); "Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry and Similar Liqueurs Made of Fruits and Berries, and Porter and Stout in Bottles"; "Brandy, Cognac, Whisky, Gin, Rum and Liqueurs in Bottles": and "Brandy, Cognac and Whisky, in Bulk."

The extent of the Japanese "invasion" of China, particularly Manchuria, may be somewhat gauged by the very considerable quantity of their national drink—sake—which is imported. Sake is a clear spirit made from rice. All of the sake except a relatively small quantity is imported from Japan in barrels, or rather tubs. The total import for the year 1926 was Tls. 1,282,605. About half of this was imported through Dairen. The import of sake in bottles was relatively inconsequential, namely Tls. 187,600.

### Shanghai Buys Whisky and Brandy

So far as Shanghai is concerned, however, British and French liquors overshadow sake by far, the latter coming to Shanghai to the extent of only Tls. 62,000, whereas Shanghai's importations of "brandy, cognac, whisky, other spirits and liqueurs, in bottles" in 1926 amounted to the very considerable sum of Tls. 1,170,376, which was about half the importation for the whole of China. Great Britain's share of the China trade in 1926 under this heading was Tls. 1,021,175; France's Tls. 914,238; America's a modest Tls. 1,755. Of course, Shanghai does not drink two million taels worth of these spirits in a year all by itself. A very considerable portion of it is consumed by transients, and incidentally it may be stated that Shanghai is reported to be a bootlegging center for the shipment of intoxicating liquors to the United States.

Japan and Germany between them take the lion's share of the trade in beer (and similar beverages). Japan leads with Tls. 495,378 as against Germany's Tls. 314,107, but it is to be noted that Japan's trade is practically stationary whereas Germany's has doubled in two years.

France, as is to be expected, leads in the supplying of champagne, Tls. 225,172 out of a total of Tls. 300,146. France also leads in the supply of still wines, but only slightly over Great Britain. China's annual importation under this heading is from three to four hundred thousand taels.

The Chinese themselves consume only a very small proportion of imported foreign liquors.

In connection with this subject it is pertinent to note that Prohibition laws are not in force in the Philippine Islands nor do they apply to Americans in China. Thus we find not only that beer made in the Philippine Islands is imported into China, but also that American firms in China are importers of and dealers in liquors from abroad.

## Dr. V. P. Ting Addresses Annual Meeting at Presbyterian Church in Nanking

"Christian Cooperation—the Keynote of the Hour" was the subject of an address delivered April 14 at the annual meeting in the Presbyterian church at Nanking, China, by Professor V. P. Ting, member of the Cooperative Committee on Missions and Professor of English at the University of Nanking.

The speaker stated that of all the religious teachings which had been spread for the good of humanity, those of Christianity had exercised the most far-reaching influence toward bringing all races of mankind into sympathetic cooperation and international good-will. He paid a tribute to the company of earnest men and women in the service of God who were eager to see the dawn of a better day in this war-torn world. Many atrocious incidents had occurred in China in connection with the slogan "Down with Imperialism," and the speaker said it was the Devil that had caused the simple-minded and ignorant ones to misunderstand the Christians and to call them "running dogs" or "foreign slaves."

After referring to Christian heroes of the past, Dr. Ting stated that the forces which work toward the betterment of humanity lie mostly in Christianity. The signs of the times demanded the united efforts of Christians for the ushering in of a new day when all races of mankind would be gathered into the Kingdom irrespective of racial contradictions and national differences.

## Chinese Appointed Heads of Postal Departments at Nanking

Changes in the management of the China postal service in the area under Nationalist control are being made as part of a plan to secure complete control of the service in the near future. Under the new system established at Nanking, the Chinese director general, the foreign co-director and the Chinese deputy co-director sign all official correspondence and documents. Liu Shu-fang is the director general and Cheng Ting-chun is the deputy director. For the first time also Chinese have been named as heads of the various departments of the Directorate General of Posts.

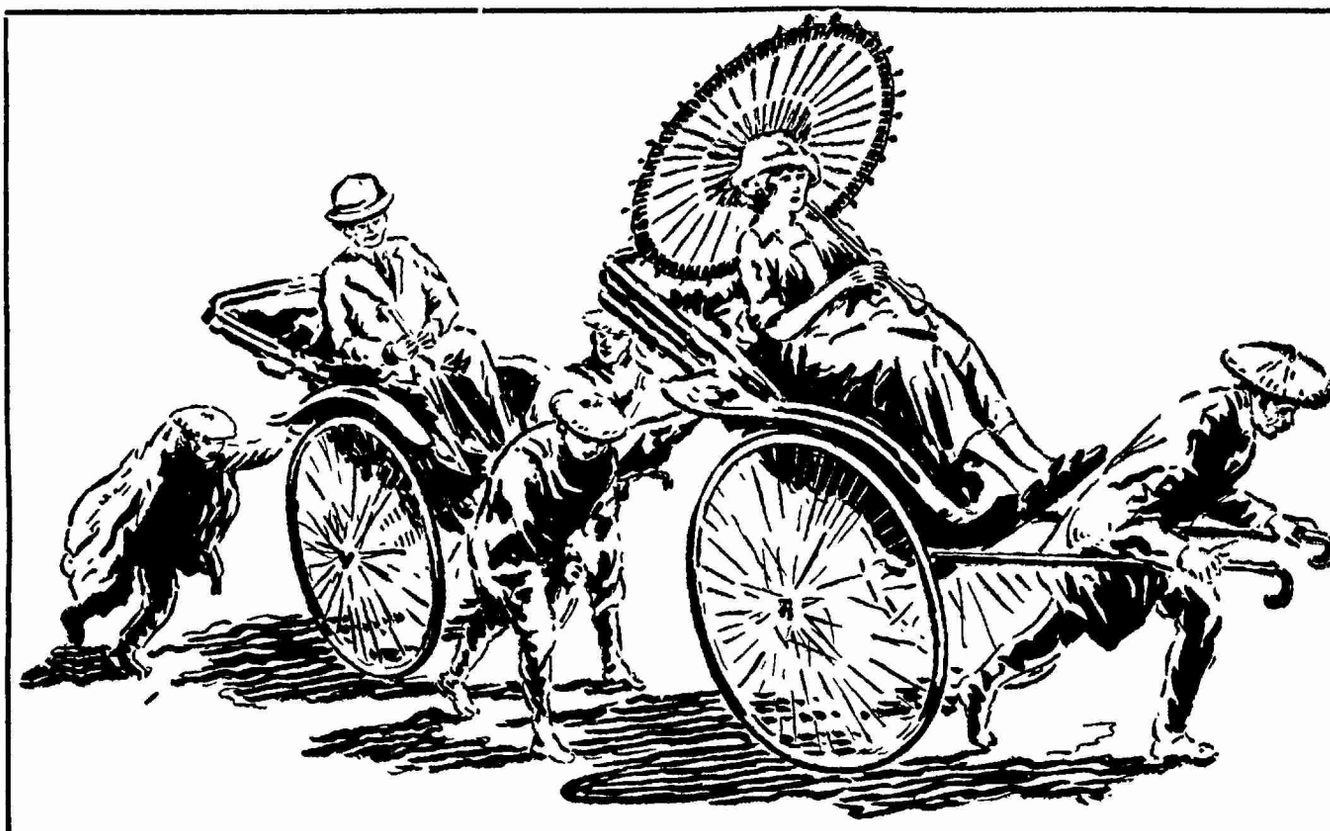
Most important of these positions is that of the chief executive secretary, who has charge of service movements and promotions. This position is filled by a Chinese, who is assisted by a Briton as assistant chief secretary. (Mr. C. E. Molland). Next in importance is the position of the chief of the general department, which is filled by Huang Nai-shu assisted by Mr. Polland (French) and three senior staff members of assistant rank, of whom one is Japanese and two Chinese.

## American Sales in China Show Great Increase Over Pre-War Period

Notwithstanding the long-continued trade disruption in China, the Chinese consumption of American products in 1927 was 240 per cent in excess of the pre-war average, according to *Commerce Reports*. Most important increases occurred in the case of leaf tobacco, cigarettes, petroleum, raw cotton, machinery, and iron and steel, which at present make up more than 50 per cent of the American merchandise sold to Chinese markets.

## "Socony's" New President May Precipitate Intensified Price War

Charles Meyer, who made the original contract between the Standard Oil Co. and the Soviets, which raised the ire of Sir Henri Deterding, and who more recently concluded another agreement with the Soviets, has been elected president of "Socony." His election signifies a possible intensification of the price war between "Socony" and the Royal-Dutch Shell companies, according to recent telegrams from New York.



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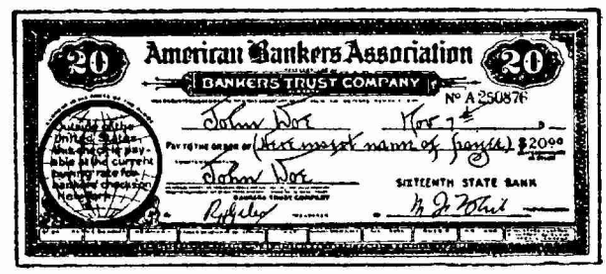


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## When Bronson Rea "Saw the Light" in 1919

Commenting on, and reprinting from the issue of the *Review* of March 31, part of the "skit" onthe speeches and writings of George Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*, entitled "How George Socks the Uplifters," written by Bruno Schwartz, publisher of the Hankow *Herald*, the *Japan Chronicle*, British paper, published at Kobe, Japan, says:

"Mr. Schwartz has really missed something quite good in not having made the acquaintance of the *Far Eastern Review* at an earlier date. Had he gone straight to the bookstall and bought it when he stepped off the boat nine years ago he would have been surprised to see the change. For in those days it used to go for Japan hammer-and-tongs. Mr. Rea saw the light when he went to Paris with the Chinese delegation in 1919. After that, those beautiful advertisements flocked in, but others, unhappily, dropped off. You cannot be converted truly and really without making some sacrifices, but the gain is worth it. It is true that Mr. Rea as Mr. Schwartz puts it, "still toots Judge Gary's Tin Whistle." It was the late Judge Gary who formulated the great doctrine that the only way to invest in China was by putting the money into the hands of Japan—the method which Mr. Lamont was going to adopt only yesterday but found it advisable to drop when China made a fuss about it. But Mr. Schwartz does President Wilson an injustice in representing him as offering the Ishii-Lansing Agreement, giving Japan Shantung, as the price of Japan's adherence to the League of Nations. That Agreement was made over a year before the war ended, and may have been meant on the Japanese side to bring America to a position where she could hardly object to the secret agreement between Britain and Japan; but President Wilson was far too singleminded to do anything so Machiavellian as Mr. Schwartz describes, though he was comparatively easy game for the diplomatists. And as for tooting Judge Gary's whistle, we do not believe that Mr. Rea cared a toot for Gary. But he is whales on the great principles enunciated by that distinguished man, for those principles turned President Wilson's callous disregard for American high finance to a profit. That callous disregard was exhibited in his disapproval of the Sextuple Syndicate—but that is rather ancient history now."

## Provisional Court Allows Police To Hold Gambling Paraphernalia

Following the raiding last week by the Shanghai police of premises in Bubbling Well road and Yates road in Shanghai where roulette wheels were in operation, Dr. Fischer, Italian lawyer, made an application in the Provisional Court April 22 for the return of the gambling paraphernalia which had been seized by the police. Dr. Fischer commented on the fact that the police should not arrest the offenders, "but should only try to take their property." After lengthy proceedings the Court ordered that all things found on the premises excluding the safes, but including the contents, should be removed to the custody of the police, and that all papers, documents etc., should be sealed by not only the police, but also by Dr. Fischer, pending the appeal, which Dr. Fischer promptly lodged, against both the judgment of the Court, and also the competence of the Court to try the case at all. Dr. Fischer claimed that the owners of the property were entitled to the benefit of extraterritoriality.

## Rumored Peking-Mukden Line Buying New Rails

According to a report received in Shanghai last week it was stated that the Peking-Mukden Railway, which is now controlled by Marshal Chang Tso-ling, is in the market for a large order of steel rails and that foreign firms in Shanghai had been asked for tenders. The Managing-Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway is C. Ku, who is Chairman of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. Mr. Ku's office is in Tientsin.


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## Shanghai American and British Chambers Hold Annual Meetings

A spirit of optimism as regards the future pervaded the meetings of both the American Chamber of Commerce and the British Chamber of Commerce, which were held in Shanghai recently.

The annual meeting of the British Chamber was held April 21 at the Shanghai Club, R. Calder Marshall presiding. In a review of the year's work, Mr. Marshall mentioned that the Committee had been much occupied with the various illegal taxes which had been imposed in contravention of the treaties.

Referring to trade-mark registration Mr. Marshall said: "The British attitude is neither to encourage or discourage registration, which, when made appears to amount to little more than, and to be a natural sequence to the previous Customs provisional filing of marks." Referring to the conference of British chambers which was held in March, Mr. Marshall said the resolution then passed was friendly but firm, and indicated to the British government what the British in China wanted and also that what they wanted was reasonable.

The British Chamber elected the following committee: H. E. Arnhold (Arnhold & Co., Ltd.); A. W. Burkill (A. R, Burkill & Sons); A. M. Cannan (Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.); C. C. Knight (Butterfield & Swire); A. B. Lowson (Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation); Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O. (British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.); R. Calder Marshall (Calder Marshall & Co., Ltd.); C. A. Peel (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.).

The annual meeting for the election of the board of directors of the American Chamber was held at the American Club April 20, C. H. French, the president, presiding, supported by S. C. Kingsbury, F. J. Raven, C. B. Arthur, T. J. Cokely, R. F. Evans, U. G. Frondorf, and V. G. Lyman. Capt. Robert Dollar also occupied a seat at the directors' table.

One of the principal matters discussed were the proposed new by-laws, W. Manley, the secretary stating that they had been formulated by the Chamber's legal department. It was decided to vote on the new by-laws at a later meeting.

Capt. Robert Dollar, responding to the invitation to speak, stated that business was good in America at present, better on the West coast than in the East. Foreign trade was increasing, he said. Because of the inauguration of the Dollar round-the-world line, which provided direct service to the Straits Settlements, business to the Straits had greatly increased, last year a trade of ten million gold dollars having been transacted. The merchants of San Francisco and Los Angeles deserved most of the credit for this, Capt Dollar stated. A big business in sardines had been built up, the Dollar ships having carried 360,000 cases of this delicacy in 1927.

In conclusion Capt. Dollar expressed a hope that China would soon have a stable government and one recognized as the representative government of the country.

The members chosen as directors for the ensuing year are: Messrs. C. B. Arthur, W. H. Bolton, T. J. Cokely, R.J. Corbett, R. F. Evans, C. S. Franklin, U. G. Frondorf, C. H. French, S.C. Kingsbury, V. G. Lyman and F. J. Raven. All but two of the Board of Directors were members of the old board. The new members are Messrs. Franklin and Corbett. At a later meeting of the committee, Mr. French was reelected president, and Mr. Kingsbury elected vice president.

## U. S. Government Tells How "Big Berthas" Were Built

Coincident with the tenth anniversary of the first bombardment of Paris by a "big Bertha", the U.S. Government, March 23, disclosed a complete description of the construction of these guns, based on investigations at an Austrian foundry where seven of them were built. Worn out 15-in. naval guns were used, the guns being built in two sections, one 98 feet 9 inches long and the other 197 feet. The shells had a muzzle velocity of nearly a mile per second, six feet six inches long, with a maximum range of 76 miles. The Germans dropped a total of 183 shells into Paris, killing 100 men, 132 women and 14 children, the greatest casualties on any one day being when a shell hit St. Gervais church during service on Holy Friday.

## Chinese and French Both Saved "Face" at Hankow

Commenting on the recent incident at Hankow when the Chinese authorities made a demand on the French authorities for the turning over of two "communist" women, the Peking *Leader* says: "Recent messages indicate that the two women who were the nominal bone of contention are to be turned over. The face of the Chinese authorities is saved by getting the women; that of the French by the fact that they were turned over on criminal and not political charges. Some day the real cause of all the trouble may come out. Meanwhile it is well that the crisis is passed."


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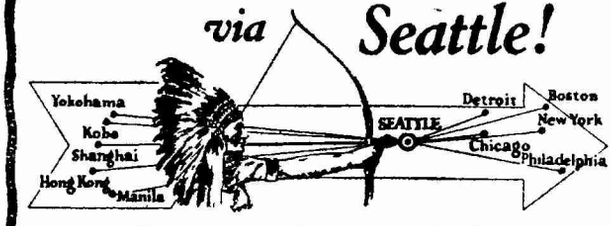


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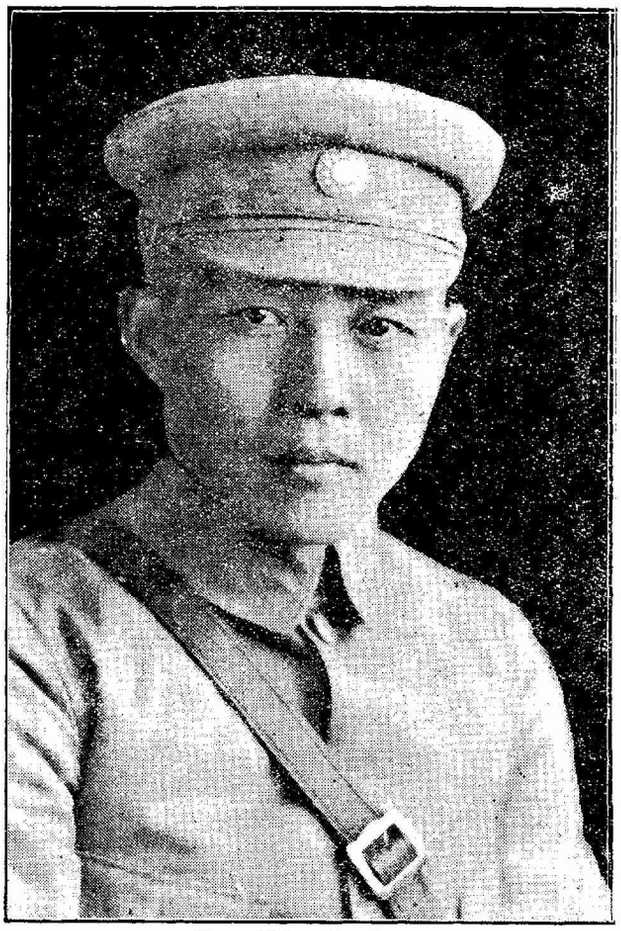
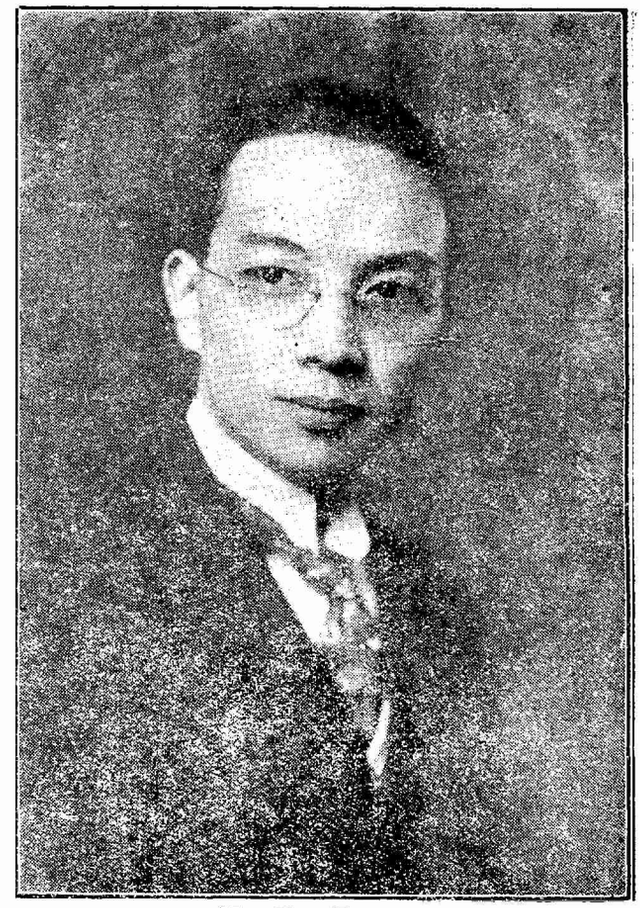
# Who's Who in China



**Gen. Chien Ta-chuen**
**錢大鈞字慕尹**

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Commander of the 32nd Nationalist Army, who was appointed Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Gendarmerie and concurrently a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee in April, 1928 is a native of Soochow, Kiangsu province, where he was born in 1892. After attending Chinese schools at Soochow and Quinsan, he entered the Kiangsu Provincial Military Academy at Nanking and later attended another military school at Sungkiang. He joined the revolutionary movement in 1911 and participated in the capture of Nanking. In 1913 he assisted Gen. Niu Yung-chien in the revolutionary attack on the Shanghai Arsenal and when the attack failed he fled to Japan where he first came in contact with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In 1914 he returned to China and joined the Hupeh Provincial Military School, following which he entered the Paoting Military Academy. In 1916 he went to Japan and completed the courses at the Japanese Military Officers' School. He returned to China in 1920 and after serving as an instructor at the Paoting military school he went to Canton where he joined the revolutionary government established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. His first position was with the chief-of-staff of the 1st division of the revolutionary army. In 1924 he assisted in the organization of the Whampoa Academy and served as a training officer. In 1925 Gen. Chien served as chief-of-staff under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the fighting against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming. Later he assisted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the suppression of the Yunnanese and Kweichow mercenary troops at Canton. The next year he was chiefly responsible for the final defeat of Gen. Chien Chiung-ming in the fighting at Hoifeng. This won Gen. Chien recognition and he was promoted to second in command of the First Division of the Revolutionary Army and later to chief command. In 1926 he had charge of the rear defense when the Northern Punitive Expedition to the Yangtsze Valley was organized. In 1927 he assisted in the "purification" of the Nationalist army from the Communistic elements and in the fall of 1927 defeated the so-called Communist troops under Generals Ho Lung and Yeh Ting. In recognition of the service he was placed in command of the 32nd Revolutionary Army, but before departing from Canton participated in the suppression of the so-called "Red Uprising." Gen Chien then moved his army to Kiangsu Province and was appointed Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Gendarmerie, which has charge of the defense of the Shanghai area. In addition he is a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government Committee.



**Mr. Chen Tao-yuan**
**陳道源字貫一**

Mr. Chen Tao-yuan, appointed early in 1928 as Chinese Deputy Secretary to the Municipal Administration of the reorganized British Concession in Tientsin, is a native of Tchenhai, Chekiang Province, where he was born in 1888. After graduation from Pei Yang University at Tientsin, Mr. Chen went to the United States where he studied at Cornell University, receiving the M. E. degree in 1909. He then went to Great Britain where he took graduate work at Glasgow University. Upon completion of his educational work at Glasgow University, Mr. Chen was elected an associate member of the Institute of Naval Architects of London and from 1909 to 1912 served as a draughtsman with Vickers, Ltd., of London.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Chen joined the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai as a draughtsman which position he filled from 1912 to 1914. In 1914 he was appointed secretary of the Chief Inspectorate of the Salt Adminstration in Peking which position he held until 1917 when he was appointed Chief Engineering Superintendent of the Government Dockyard at Foochow. In 1918 he was a technical expert connected with the Peking Navy Department. In 1921, Mr. Chen served as a secretary attached to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference. In 1923 he accompanied Dr. Wang Chung-hui to the Hague Court of International Justice and remained there for one year, returning to China to become Associate Director and Harbor Master at Tsingtao. In 1926 he rejoined the Salt Administration as secretary to the Director-General, which position he held until 1928 when he was appointed Chinese Deputy Secretary to the Municipal Council of the British Concession, Tientsin.

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# Men and Events

Sol Wetheim, who is connected with the *New York Sun* is a visitor in Shanghai.

William Hoops, accompanied by his sister Mrs. O. Gage, both of Chicago arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. President Taft, April 20.

A Chinese art exhibition consisting of some 200 paintings old and new, was held at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai. from April 21 to April 26.

F. M. Gibson, sales manager for the Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation, for the Far East, is now in Shanghai and is staying at the Palace Hotel.

A Chinese general has ordered that none of his soldiers marry until the war is over. He believes in one war at a time.—*San Diego Cal. Union.*

The death was announced in a telegram from London April 23 of Lady Hart, widow of Sir Robert Hart, late Inspector General of the Chinese Customs.

Mrs. C. A. Gunn, of the Missions Architect Bureau, temporarily stationed at Manila, is in Shanghai on a visit to her daughter at the Shanghai American School.

The Rev. A. R. Kepler, Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China, occupied the pulpit of the Community Church in Shanghai, Sunday, April 22.

The American Consulates in China are interested in securing information concerning John R. Brownell of Washington, D. C., who was reported to have arrived in China three years ago.

Professor Jeremiah Jenks after an extended tour of China and the Philippines, passed through Shanghai April 20 on board the s. s. *Empress of Canada*, enroute to the United States.

Dr. H. H. Steinmentz of Manila on April 19 delivered a lecture on the Philippines which was illustrated with moving pictures, at the Shanghai Sanitarium, which is a Seventh Day Adventist institution.

The Institute of Pacific Relations which held its last conference in Honolulu in 1927, will probably meet in Kyoto, Japan in 1929 according to a dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo on April 18.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative in Shanghai has departed on a business trip to the United States and plans to be absent from Shanghai for four or five months. Mrs. Leonard will remain in Shanghai.

The annual meeting of the Community Church at Shanghai will be held Wednesday evening, May 16. The nominations for officers and members of the board are in the hands of the executive committee, which will make a report.

The Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, is conducting an investigation into the wages of factory workers, as a preliminary for compiling a wage index.

G. D. Litchfield, proprietor of the *Orient* magazine and representative of the Chicago Portrait Co., who departed from Shanghai last December on a business tour of the United States, is expected back in Shanghai next month.

C. C. Chapman, an official of the Federal Telegraph Co., passed through Shanghai during the week on his way to Manila to work out a scheme for the transmission of news Judge between the Philippines and the United States by radio.

Thomas Lamont, a partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been elected a director in the United States Steel Corporation in succession to the late Judge Gary. Both Judge Gary and Mr. Lamont were visitors to China in recent years.

The Texas Company has taken over the business formerly conducted in China by the Oil Export Co., under the direction of Cyril McNear. David E. Duff is now under indictment in the U. S. Court for China on a charge of embezzlement from the Oil Export Co.

Dr. D. S. Chen and Tsuyee Pei, recently elected for representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, are both graduates of Soochow University. A dinner in their honor was given by the University alumni association at the Great Eastern hotel in Shanghai April 20.

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The Chinese Journalists Association of Shanghai is organizing a travelling group to visit Honan and other districts in the Northwest under the control of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Marshal Feng has given directions to various organizations to grant the journalists all facilities.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion held April 20: in Shanghai. Commander, E. Swan; vice-commander, L. R. Shinazi; adjutant, R. F. Clarke; treasurer, K. G. Fairfield; sergeant at arms, C. Heyn; historian, Mrs. C. Bennett.

According to statistics compiled by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners of Shanghai, the following amounts of cotton (bales of 500 lbs.) were used in Shanghai during the six months ending December 31, 1927: Chinese, 409,410; American, 139,399; East Indian, 99,557; Egyptian, 504; Sundries, 184; total, 649,054.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai was held April 26, with Sir Sydney Barton, British Consul General in the chair, to discuss the serious structural defects of their present building in Museum road. Plans were discussed for raising funds to build a new fire-proof building.

Dr. Walter F. Seymour, who had charge of the American Presbyterian North Mission at Tsining, Shantung, was shot through the heart by a Chinese soldier on April 16. No further information other than a telegram to the above effect has been received in Shanghai. Dr. Seymour is survived by his wife residing in Tsining and a daughter in America.

The Chinese Students Club of Columbia University, N.Y., has started a publication in the English language, known as the *Chinese Students Bulletin* which is devoted to the interests of Chinese students in the United States. There are more than 200 Chinese students in attendance at Columbia University at this time. The editor of the *Bulletin* is C. B. Kwei.

Miss Viola Smith, president of the American Women's Club, and Jabin Hsu, a delegate a few years ago to the Pan-Pacific Press Conference at Honolulu, made addresses on Pan-Pacifism before the members of the American Association of University Women, who met at the German Garden Club in Shanghai on April 23 at the invitation of Mrs. Rudolf Laurenz.

Through train service between Hangchow and Nanking is to be established May 1. A trial schedule will be put in force beginning May 1 by connecting at Shanghai the night train from Nanking, on the Shanghai Nanking Line, and the express train for Hangchow, on the Shanghai-Hangchow Line and the fast train for Nanking on the Shanghai-Nanking Line.

Rev. J. L. Benson of the Augustan Synod Mission in Honan arrived in Shanghai recently from a visit of inspection at Chengchow and is now proceeding to New Haven, Connecticut, whence he will return to China in the near future. Rev. Benson was among those who discontinued mission work owing to the troubles last year. He then proceeded to Connecticut, but returned later to reopen the missions in his charge.

The American Government has agreed to refund to the Japanese N. Y. K. Steamship Company the sum of Yen 6,000,000 which was paid by the steamship company as a "war profit tax" during the World War. Owing to a complaint which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently made that the tax was illegal, the United States Government appointed a commission of auditors who recommended the return of the money.

The *Meifoo Shield*, which is the house organ for the Standard Oil Co. in the Far East, in its issue for April, publishes an interesting illustrated article on Annam and the Annamites by H. J. Chevallier. In fact the whole issue has an Annamite tone, the cover bearing a view in colors of the Bay d'Along at Tonkin, a description of which appears in the text by "Ong Lat." No less interesting is a page of "Socony" personalities, mostly of the younger generation.

Capt. Talbot-Lehman, an ex-British flying officer, who served for a considerable time as aeronautical adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-ling, has recently contributed an article to the *London Daily Mail* in which he declares that Marshal Chang threatened him with death because he refused to drop bombs on the troops of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province. Capt. Talbot-Lehman states in the article that he was employed as an adviser only and was not supposed to engage in actual warfare.

Richard Irwin, former manager ot the Nipponophone Company of Tokyo, Japan, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his home in Tokyo on April 17. Mr. Irwin, who was 35 years of age and a graduate of St. John's Manlius and Princeton Universities, had resided in Japan for several years. He retired from the Nippenophone Company recently when the firm was taken over by the Columbia Phonograph Company of N. Y., and a new president was sent out. He is survived by his brother and his wife and children.

# Japanese Intervention and the Nationalist Advance into Shantung

BY J. B. P.

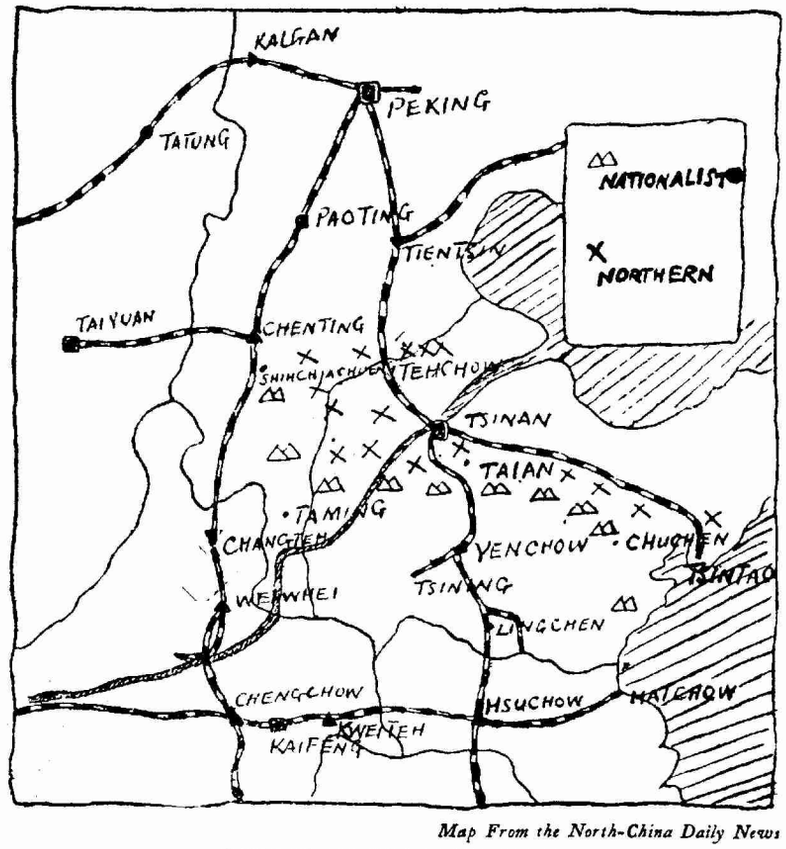
**An unconfirmed report on April 25 stated that Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung, had been captured by the Nationalist forces.**

The sensational advance of the Nationalist troops into Shantung and the equally sensational advance of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang into southern Chihli province, have been overshadowed in the news both in China and abroad by the more sensational news of the decision of Baron Tanaka, Japan's General-Premier, to intervene in Shantung province. Whether the Japanese action has had the effect of slowing down the advance of the Nationalists is not yet known, but that it has served to distract the attention of the Chinese from the domestic political and military situation is evident.

### 5,000 Japanese Troops to Tsingtao

Japan's decision to again intervene in Shantung province was announced on April 19, the Imperial War Office declaration stating that the troops of the 6th Division at Kumamoto, including the communication and railway corps, numbering some 5,000 in all, together with 400 cavalry horses will proceed immediately to Tsingtao under the command of Lieut.-General Fukuda. In addition to these troops three companies, numbering some 500 men armed with machine guns, will proceed directly to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, from the Japanese garrison stationed at Tientsin.

The first section of Japanese troops from Kumamoto, Japan, numbering 1,355 men, together with Lieut.-General Fukuda and staff departed for Tsingtao on April 22, while the three companies of Japanese troops from Tientsin traveled directly to Tsinanfu by the Chinese-controlled Tientsin-Pukow Railway, arriving in Tsinanfu on the evening of April 21. Then in addition to the despatch of troops, the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news service on April 22 stated that a Japanese railway engineering corps together with a corps of telegraph operators had departed for Tsingtao on April 21 for the purpose of assuming control and operation of the Shantung railway connecting the port of Tsingtao with Tsinanfu, the provincial capital located on the Tientsin-Pukow line, a distance of approximately 250 miles inland from Tsingtao. The Japanese report stated that the telegraph operators "would carry along a number of carrier-pigeons," for what purpose not being stated.




*Map From the North-China Daily News*

**THE PRESENT WAR AREA**

Thus, within a period of one week Japan has demonstrated her military efficiency by landing more than 5,000 troops on the China coast and has seized a Chinese railway reaching a considerable distance into the interior of the country.

### Purpose of Japan's Intervention

The order dispatching the Japanese troops to Shantung stated that the purpose was "to safeguard the Japanese Nationals residing in Tsingtao and other places along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway," and since that time the Japanese have forwarded official notes to both the Peking and Nanking Governments repeating the purpose of the action. A declaration of the Japanese Government on April 20 stated that "though the Japanese Government absolutely refrained from supporting any party or faction in the civil wars in China, the Government would be compelled to take adequate self-defense measures in case peace and order in districts where many Japanese are residing is disturbed, thereby endangering their lives and property. . . .The Government has no unfriendly or hostile feeling toward China or her people, nor have any intention whatever of interfering in the military movements of either the Northern or Southern armies. The Government hereby declares that the troops will be withdrawn immediately when the Japanese Government considers it not necessary to retain them in China any longer."

### The Real Reason for the Action

The Chinese, however, with their usual inclination to look behind official pronouncements for the real motives, do not think that the present Japanese intervention is entirely for the protection of Japanese nationals residing in Shantung province. The official Chinese protest which was handed to the Japanese Foreign Office on April 22, expresses surprise and, reading between the lines there is indicated considerable puzzlement in official Nationalist circles regarding the Japanese move. Chinese opinion is divided as to Japan's motives, some thinking that Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier took the action for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Japanese people at home from domestic issues. The Japanese Diet is now in session and on the first test of strength the Government had only a majority of two or three in the election of the Diet officers. Therefore, argue some of the Chinese, "Tanaka is playing the old Japanese trick of stirring up a commotion over some phase of Japan's foreign relations in order to strengthen himself and his party in the coming fight in the Diet and also in the country at large in case another general election eventuates."

On the other hand, a number of equally intelligent Chinese believe that Japan has decided to re-intervene in Shantung for the purpose of forcing a show-down with the Nationalists on several outstanding questions which have been worrying the Japanese for some time and regarding which the Japanese have not, as yet, been able to obtain a satisfactory answer from the Nanking Government. These major questions are the status of Japanese interests in Shantung and Manchuria, the Chinese Tariff Question, the Settlement of the Nanking Incident of last year, and the Question of a new Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty. The latter question is most pressing, for the old Sino-Japanese commercial treaty has expired and Japan has been engaged in negotiations with the Peking Government (controlled by Chang Tso-ling and thus amenable to Japanese influence) for a considerable period. Upon several occasions when the Japanese apparently were on the point of announcing the successful conclusion of their efforts for a new treaty, the Nationalists have upset the apple-cart by declaring their intentions not to be bound by any treaties negotiated with Marshal Chang Tso-ling's government regarding which they are not consulted. In view of this situation many Chinese argue that Baron Tanaka's purpose is to occupy Tsingtao and the provincial capital, Tsinan, and the Shantung Railway as a trading proposition to force the Nationalists into an agreement favorable to the Japanese on these various outstanding points.

Then in addition to these viewpoints there is another to the effect that the Japanese intervention is for the purpose of

supporting Marshal Chang Tso-ling against the Nationalists, the Japanese realizing that if and when the Nationalists obtain control of Peking their prestige will be so enhanced that they will be in a position to dictate their own terms in reference to the general subject of treaty revision. Some of the Chinese who hold this point of view allege Great Britain is supporting Japan in this move. They argue that Marshal Chang Tso-ling must have connived at the Japanese intervention plans because he permitted them to use the Chinese-controlled and operated Tientsin-Pukow Railway for transporting troops to Tsinanfu from Tientsin, whereas, if Marshal Chang had objected it would have been a simple matter to tie-up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and prevent the Japanese troop movements on the Chinese line. Those who hold this point of view also point to the fact that immediately following the announcement of the Japanese intervention plans, Marshal Chang immediately announced that he would not dispatch reinforcements to Shantung to assist the Northern commanders Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang and would concentrate his forces along a line running from Paotingfu to Techow. However, against this allegation of Fengtien connivance, stands the fact that the Peking Government has protested against the Japanese intervention, a mild protest to be sure, but nevertheless a protest.

**The Military Situation**

As these lines were written, the Nationalist military advance into Shantung had reached the town of Taianfu, a few miles south of Tsinanfu. The reports stated that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the leading Northern commander, was attempting to make a stand in this natural fortress on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, but that his forces were so badly demoralized it was questionable whether he could delay the Nationalist advance which was being commanded by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek personally. The break-down of the Northern defense in Shantung seems to have developed from the defeat of a bold military plan by Gen. Sun Chuan-fang to drive through southwestern Shantung into northern Kiangsu to cut the Lung-Hai Railway westward of Hsuchowfu, the junction point of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines. It seems that Gen. Sun's forces reached a point within 60 li of the Lung-Hai line, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang were apprised of Sun's intentions and by an enveloping movement were able to cut Sun's forces off from his ally Chang Chung-chang, with the result that the whole Shantung army became demoralized and retreated mob-fashion toward the North. Gen. Chiang is also advancing northward from Haichow into central Shantung with the object of cutting the Shantung Railway, but this is not likely to eventuate now in view of the Japanese occupation of that line.

**Feng Also Victorious**

While these events were occurring in southern and eastern Shantung, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was also on the move and according to report has succeeded in advancing a considerable distance into southern Chihli and western Shantung, capturing the towns of Tamingfu, Chouhsien, and Yenchow. It was also stated, but not confirmed that Gen. Yan Hsi-shan, military governor of Shansi province is staging a rapid come-back and has captured the town of Shihkiachwang, located near the junction of the Peking Hankow Railway and the narrow gauge line running to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi. Reports issued during the week by the *Kuo Min* and *Ta Chung* news services claimed that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had issued orders for the evacuation of all territory south of the defense line running from Paotingfu to Techow.

**Nationalist Protest Against Japanese**

On Sunday, April 22 the Nationalist Government made public the text of an official protest against the Japanese intervention which was filed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government. In additon to this official protest the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and elsewhere have been filled with protests and resolutions denouncing the Japanese action by Chinese public organizations in all parts of Central and South China. The official Nationalist protest follows:

"The Japanese Government, in May last year when the northern expeditionary forces of the Nationalist Government were approaching the province of Shantung, suddenly despatched troops to that province. The Nationalist Government, taking this action of the Japanese Government as an encroachment upon their territorial sovereignty and as a violation not only of the principles of international law but also of treaty stipulations, lodged a protest with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government. Although the troops sent from Japan to Shantung were subsequently withdrawn, the sense of resentment is still felt by the Chinese people over such a serious encroachment.

"Since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, orders have been repeatedly given to the military and civil officers to afford full protection to the lives and property of the nationals of friendly Powers. At the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the

# In the United States Court for China

CHARLES JOHN DOUGHTY,
Plaintiff,
vs
FLORENCE GARDNER DOUGHTY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3058
Civil No. 1287

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April, 13, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 12th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 13th day of April, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on April 12, 1928, Charles John Doughty, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing at Baguio, Philippine Islands, nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the last six months prior to April 12th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 12th day of April, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Kuomintang held this spring, a definite declaration was made to the same end. Recently General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, also issued from his headquarters an official proclamation holding all the Nationalist armies responsible for the protection of foreign lives and property. This proclamation was telegraphed on April sixteenth of this year to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, who was instructed to request the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai to transmit the aforesaid proclamation to the Japanese Government. Further, it has been the especial endeavor of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government for the past few months to readjust, seriatim, all the outstanding questions with friendly Powers, in accordance with the foreign policy of the Nationalist Government and in a spirit of earnestness and sincerity with the view of removing misunderstandings and of promoting friendly relations.

"But, unfortunately the Japanese Government utterly disregard all these stern facts and at this time when the Nationalist armies are engaged in their second Northern Expedition and when the goal of China's unification is in sight, again propose to despatch troops to Shantung. In doing so, the Japanese Government are looking at the situation in the same false light as that of last May; such an attitude is warranted neither by existing conditions nor by legal sanctions. This action not only constitutes a flagrant violation of principles of international law and treaty stipulations, but may also, it is to be feared, give rise to serious consequences, the responsibility for which it will be difficult to determine.

"The Nationalist Government fail to understand the object of the action taken by the Japanese Government. If it were for the prevention of possible danger to Japanese subjects in the war zone, means could easily be devised for ensuring their safety in conformity with the recognised usages of international law. Instead of resorting to this course, the Japanese Government choose to repeat their previous action by sending troops to China. Against this step of despatching troops to Shantung, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government is constrained to lodge with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government a strong protest and, at the same time, has to request the Japanese Government, in view of the friendly and amicable relations of the two peoples, to reconsider their action, and immediately to stop sending all the forces destined for Shantung, to the end that the cordial relationship happily subsisting between the two nations may be maintained.

"The Minister for Foreign Affrirs of the Nationalist Government has the honor to present this Note in the expectation that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government will take note of its contents and favor him with a reply."

## Nationalist Minister of Finance Makes Frank Statement on Taxation

Speaking as the guest of honor at the Union Club tiffin in Shanghai April 23, T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, spoke on the subject of taxation in China. He stated that the principal use of the revenue which was being collected by the Nationalists at present was to wage war against the Northern militarists, but as soon as this was accomplished the revenue would be devoted to purposes of reconstruction, throughout the country. He further stated that it was the hope of the Nationalist government to introduce a system whereby the whole of the taxation in China would be consolidated without any discrimination between, foreigners and Chinese.

## Chapman Paroled; Husar and Crawley Appeal Dates Fixed

News was received in Shanghai during the week that William A. Chapman, former Clerk of the U. S. Court for China, convicted of embezzlement about two years ago, has been released from prison on parole. The appeal of Leonard Husar, former District Attorney in Shanghai, convicted last year on a charge of bribery, is to come before the appeal court in San Francisco May 8, and that of Knight M. Crawley, convicted of defrauding General Yang Sen, is to be heard June 1.

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44-340

# From the Chinese Press

*(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).*

*April 18*—Feng Yu-hsiang reports capture of Tsining in southern Shantung by Gen. Sun Liang-chen, who takes 2,000 Shantung prisoners and large quantities of ammunition—Feng Yu-hsiang issues orders to subordinates requesting obedience to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and stating that in future he will use "petitions" in addressing Chiang—Nanking Government Council recommends appropriation of $2,000,000 to Feng Yu-hsiang from 2½ percent Customs Surtax Treasury bonds for military expenses—Wang Hsi appointed chief secretary and Tao Li-chen, chief of general affairs department of Nanking Foreign Office—Nanking remits $50,000 to Chung Shan University, Canton, for expenses—Nationalist Government grants permission for exploitation of oil fields under Ministery of Mining and Agriculture supervision—Central Kuomintang headquarters issues orders to party affairs directors instructing registration of Kuomintang members within one month for Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Hankow and three months for other districts in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Yunnan, Szechuen, Honan, Shansi, Kansu and Shensi—Rice merchants in Kiangsu forbid transportation of rice to North—T. V. Soong instructs customs superintendents to remit export duty on tea—Nanking Government Council appropriates $12,000 for expenses of auditing commssion—Kiangsu land commission rivides province into five areas for purpose of making teridtorial and economic survey with appropriate maps—Ministry of Finance at Nanking issues orders that in future all customs bills, vouchers, notices, documents, accounts, etc. must be issued in Chinese language—*Ta Chung* agency states that Feng Yu-hsiang has given approval of Wu-Han recommendation for rendition of Hankow French Concession—Chiang Kai-shek orders capture Tsinan within two weeks—Chang Tso-ling orders Kirin cavalry to Shantung to strengthen Northern defense—Kiangsu provincial government shortly to be reorganized with Yeh Chu-chang head of reconstruction department; Chen Ho-hsien, head of agriculture and mining; Ho Yu-shu, labor and commerce and Miao Ping head of civil affairs—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking announces submission to Japanese demands regarding railway question, Chinese to enforce through traffic between Mukden-Hailung and South Manchuria line and that rolling stock transferred from Taonan-Ankouchi line to Mukden-Hailung line be returned immediately—Serious railway collission on Peking-Mukden Railway at Shanghaikwan resulting in deaths of 13 Chinese coolies with 50 seriously injured—Japanese Cabinet, according to *Toho* message decides to send marines and gunboats to Tsingtao and if situation becomes more serious to dispatch troops to Tsinanfu, and patrol Shantung railway—*Kuo Wen* message states Shansi troops capture Yinchwang and Mashantaung; Chang Tso-ling orders cavalry brigade to Northern Shansi to stem tide—Tsai Yuan-pei recommends establishment of academy for study of agriculture and forestry and promotion of extensive study of agriculture throughout China—Nanking reports Communists in eastern Kiangsi entirely cleaned up—Chiang Kai-shek asks for transportaion for 25,000 war prisoners—Gen. Chien Ta-chun puts soldiers to work building roads at Shanghai.

*April 19*—Nationalist reports by *Kuo Min* agency state Tamingfu captured by Gen. Liu Chen-hwa; Gen. Chu Pei-teh arrives at Hsuchow with army from Kiangsi; Northern army under Gen. Sun Liang-chen besieged by Nationalists at Taianfu; Nationalists claim 30,000 war prisoners captured, 3000 sent to Nanking to be quartered in special barracks; Nanking report states Chang Tso-ling has ordered Chang Chung-chang to withdraw north of Yellow River; Fengtien troops also being withdrawn from Northern Shansi while Chang Tso-ling prepares to shorten line for defense of Capital—Nanking Political Council appoints Liu Yoh-feng and Sung Chi-yuan to Kaifeng division of central political council; Hu Chung-tuh appointed to Wu-Han branch of Council; T. V. Soong and Yi Pei-chi appointed members of Foreign Relations Committee: Proposal of Chu Tsi-ching to establish Labor Bank and Credit Cooperative Society referred to Law Codification Bureau and Ministries of Agricutlure and Mining and Commerce and Industry—Foreign Relations Committee at Nanking discusses pressing foreign problems—Preparations made for National Educational Conference at Nanking on May 15 to consider broad questiou of agricultural education—Supervisory Committee of Kiangsu Farmers Bank decides to make initial capital $100,-

000 and to immediately establish branches at Wukiang and Changshu—Nationalists celebrate establishment of Nanking Government's first anniversary—Foreigners warned against hunting at Woosung owing to military situation—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang makes preparations for sailing North—Feng Yu-hsiang reports capture of Tsining in Southwestern Shantung—Chang Tso-ling issues order for wholesale arrest of students in Yenching, American missionary university, claiming Kuomintang propaganda—*Ta-Chung* report states Chang Chung-chang has decided to evacuate Tsinanfu and concentrate at Techow—Feng Yu-hsiang claims capture of 40,000 war prisoners—Japan decides to despatch 5,000 troops to Tsingtao and Tsinan from Japan and 3 companies of troops from Tientsin—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states Sun Chuan-fang's troops are badly disorganized and retreating—*Reuter* report states that Sun Chuan-fang's army practically annihilated and Sun has disappeared—Japanese report from Peking states Fengtien troops have penetrated Shansi with object of attacking Taiyuanfu—Fukien financial conference meets—T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung to front to confer with Chiang Kaiang Kai-shek—H. S. Lee, managing director of Shanghai-Nanking Railway announces special 2% surtax on freight shipments to assist war funds.

*April 20*—Japanese report from Amoy states anti-Japanese boycott dieing down owing to official restrictions but that radical elements and labor unions redoubling efforts due to landing of Japanese troops Shantung—Vanguard of Nationalist troops occupies Kufowhsien with object encircling Taianfu and forcing evacuation of Tsinanfu causing uneasiness Tsinanfu; reported British and American Consuls advised their nationals evacuate to Tsingtao; Japanese order their women and children to Tsingtao; business paralyzed Tsinanfu with public refusing banknotes—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa notifies Chang Tso-ling of dispatch of troops to Shantung; Peking Foreign Minister protests; Nationalist agent, Yin Ju-kung in Tokyo protests to Japanese General Staff; Japanese vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Debuchi, calls on British, American and French Ambassadors at Tokyo soliciting their approval of Japanese intervention—Japanese Government issues official statement regarding Shantung intervention stating it has no animosities toward the Chinese people and that action purely for protection Japanese residents and interests—Three companies of Japanese troops from Tientsin garrison go to Tsinan over Chinese-controlled Tientsin-Pukow Railway causing Chinese suspect connivance Marshal Chang Tso-ling—Chihli-Shantung troops under Gen. Chu Yu-puh routed in Taming district which captured by Feng Yu-hsiang causing Fengtien forces retreat norhward along Peking-Hankow Railway—Reported that Chang Tso-ling is planning last stand for defense of Peking on a line from Paotingfu to Techow on Chihli-Shantung border—Gen. Chang Chung-chang trying to make stand at Taianfu, but nationalists dropping bombs from airplanes on his position—Nationalist Foreign Relations Committee holds conference attended by Hwang Fu, Tsai Yuan-pei, Tan Yen-kai, Yi Pei-chi, C. T. Wang and Chang Ching-kiang and draft strong protest against Japanese intervention—Nanking appropriates sum of $5,000 to *Central Daily News*, party organ in Shanghai—Ministry of Interior promulgates twelve rules of conduct for the people—Chiang Kai-shek orders capital punishment for soldiers for eight different offenses including looting, desertion, mutiny, etc.—Kuominchun representative *Ta Chung* interview denies charges in recent *Reuter* dispatch from Peking alleging looting of foreign mission property in Honan—Serious strikes occur in Japanese factories in Tsingtao as protest against Japanese intervention—Report from Peking by *Reuters* quotes official of China International Famine Relief Association as stating that 3,000,000 Chinese are in condition of starvation in Shantung—Three locomotives belonging to Hangchow line transferred across Yangtsze for service on Tientsin-Pukow line—Nationalist Ministry of Agriculture and Mining establishes bureau in Shanghai for examination of products—Nationalist Government appoints Hsu Shi-ying chairman of Chihli-Shantung Relief Committee.

*April 21*—Japanese Minister in Peking tells Peking Government that Japanese intervention in Shantung is purely for protection of Japanese citizens and their property and that will be withdrawn when necessity for their presence has passed—Chang Tso-ling suppresses newspaper *Tatung Wanpao* for "publishing reports detrimental to the Fengtien army"—Chinese newspapers in Hankow attack Japan for Shantung intervention—Nationalist airplanes reconnoiter at Tsinan—Chang Chung-chang still at Tian, Japanese reports stating Shantung troops are demoralized—Chinese press closely censored in Peking all newspapers forbidden to publish anything detrimental to Chang Tso-ling—Chinese students in Japan protest to Japanese authorities against Shantung intervention—Chinese authorities and public at Tsingtao protest presence Japanese troops and marines—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states Nationalist troops led by Chiang Kai-shek personally, are bombarding Taian; also alleged that Sun Chuan-fang has disappeared; claimed that Taianfu is almost completely surrounded and communication cut between Taian and Tsinan; that Chang Chung-chang is making preparations to withdraw to Techow on the Shantung-Chihli border—Nationalist report claims that Yen Hsi-shan and Shansi troops have recaptured Shihkiachuang on Peking-Hankow line cutting off retreat of Fengtien troops in southern Chihli which have been opposing Feng Yu-hsiang—Nationalist Minister of Interior suggests standard uniform for civilian officials of government—Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai protests presence of British troops on Chinese territory adjacent to Jessfield Park and refers especially to the alleged searching and interference with Chinese troops in the vicinity—Dr. H. H. Minister of Industry and Commerce announces policy recommends carrying out of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's reconstruction program-Kiangsu provincial authorities recommends program for encouraging native industries—Kiangsu university students urge that name of school be changed to National University of Nanking—Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow railway resumes night express service and also starts through service between Nanking and Hangchow—G. Zay Wood, of Nanking Foreign Office announces that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily to settle Nanking incident with French Consul-General at Shanghai—Kuomintang Central Executive Committee meets in Nanking and adopts strong resolutions on Japanese intervention—Nationalists notify Portugese that since their treaty expires on April 28 a new treaty must be negotiated at once—Chang Tso-ling orders Gen. Wu Ching-chung to assume command of Kirin and Hailungkiang troops on Tientsin-Pukow line—*Kuo Wen* report states that Shansi troops are driving against Fengtien forces with object of cutting Peking-Hankow line; claimed Shansi troops have captured Houlou—Nationaiists restore transportation on Tientsin-Pukow line from Yenchow to Hsuchowfu.

*April 22* Japanese dispatch railway and telegraph corps to Tsingtao for purpose of taking over and operating Shantung Railway; Japanese 6th division departs from Kumamoto for Tsingtao—Jap report from Tsingtao states Ichowfu in southeastern Shantung still held by Northern troops; two Japanese steamers held by Chinese at Haichow and reported that eight Japanese residents of place missing; Japanese Consul Tsingtao protests—Japanese unveil bronze statue of Lieut-General Aoki, former adviser to Peking, ceremony being attened by representives of Chang Tso-ling—Many wounded Northern troops reach Peking from front—Japanese report from Peking states Feng Yu-hsiang's troops held up by Fengtien resistence at Hantanhsien on Peking-Hankow Railway; but owing to seriousness of situation on Peking-Hankow line Fengtien unable to send troops for relief of Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang in Shantung; Fengtien will establish line from Paotingfu to Techow with second line from Chanhsintien to Machang—Peking Foreign Minister protests dispatch of Japanese troops and requests cancellation of order for intervention-Peking Tariff Autonomy Commission holds meeting but in view of unsatisfactory replies from Nanking decides to take no action at this time—Report from Tsinan states city filled with plain-clothes Nationalist agents causing much apprehension; Gen. Chang Chung-chang takes drastic action against his subordinates who attempt to flee to Tsingtao—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek departs for fighting front at Keiho, orders immediate speeding up of drive against Shantung forces—Feng's forces capture Yenchow—Chang Chung-chang flees to Tsinan and *Ta Chung* report alleges he has dispatched $7,000,000 to Tsingtao banks for safe keeping—Nanking Foreign Office considers recommendation of Consular Body for revision of Provisional Court agreement, but no offcial announcement of decision made—Nanking Chamber of

(*Continued on page 271*)

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Along The Old Marco Polo Trail

*"Across Asia's Snows and Deserts: on the Marco Polo Trail from Bombay to Peking" by William J. Morden, F.R.G. S. with an Introduction by Roy Chapman Andrews. Putnam.*

This is the record of the Morden-Clark Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, which set out from Srinagar in the early spring of 1926, and reached Peking nine months later. It will be remembered that in the same year, R.C. Andrews was attempting vainly to push through another of his famous expeditions from Peking northwards to Kalgan and Mongolia. This expedition, foiled by the civil wars of China, was to have been another in the sequence of his great contributions to archaeology and anthropology; it was also, by a prearranged plan made in 1925 in Chicago, to have been the means of effecting a junction with W. J. Morden's expedition from India; the date and rendezvous were fixed for Sept. 1, 1926, at Hami, on the borders of Sinkiang and Mongolia. As things turned out, however, it was impossible for Andrews even to start on his expedition, and thus Morden and Clark were left to fight their way through by themselves.

This they succeeded in doing only after travels and adventures the excitement of which has largely to be imagined 'a travers' the modesty of their narrative. The earlier part of the book is a long and detailed story of their huntings and shootings on the roof of the world, the borders of the Taklamakan Desert, the realms of the Celestial Mountains, and other such delectable but rarely visited regions. Not only hunters, but also naturalists and geologists, not to mention ethnologists interested in outlandish customs, will find in this book all sorts of material of interest to them along their own lines. The lover of travel for its own sake can bury himself in it, taking it either as one great whole, a wonderful expedition well-planned and well-carried out, or in all its fascinating and absorbing details. The politician in reading it will be interested to find that British, Russian, and Chinese officials alike all laid themselves out to be hospitable and friendly, and that when danger, capture, and—actually—real torture came to be their lot in the deserts of Mongolia, it was only at the hands of "a people so low in the scale of civilization and so uninformed that the name of the continent from which we (the explorers) came was a word absolutely without meaning in their ears." On the other hand, in this connection, it is interesting to note that of all the outside assistance which the explorers received, "the greatest—easily—" came from the short and simple letter, written on the stationery of the United States Senate, a few score of typewritten words, addressed to no one in particular, which Senator William E. Borah had given them as a letter of recommendation. J.D.M.

## Book of English Poems By a Chinese

*"Autumn Leaves" by Mr. Wang Ai Tsiang. Liang You Printing and Publishing Co. Shanghai.*

In Mr. Wang's "Autumn Leaves"—a book of forty-two poems—one finds a new Chinese poet who writes his poems in English.

The poems are distinctly Oriental in nature, feeling, thought, and sentiment. But these are woven in such a simple familiar yet beautiful English that even those who care little for poetry will find them extremely delightful and pleasant.

In these days when much is being done to promote a better understanding between Chinese and foreigners, this little book will afford a side glimpse into the Chinese mind and soul of the present awakening generation. It will give mental relief to many who are so tired of the ever-changing Chinese politics.

Mr. Wang is a western-educated young man. He is a member of the Poetry Society in London. Y.S.P.

## China's Youth

*The Youth Movement in China: by Tsi C. Wang, Ph. D. New York: New Republic.*

The political revolution in China is not an end in itself. It is accompanied by an equally significant revolution in art, literature, religion and social institutions. The older classes of Chinese have themselves not yet realized the significance of the revolutionary movement in China. But the Chinese youth who has always championed the cause of liberty has fully utilised the revolutionary movement in giving a new direction to the cultural and social institutions of China. With untiring zeal he has devoted himself to the betterment of the people. In literature, in education, in the judicial system he has worked great changes, and daily it is through his zeal and devotion that the nation is becoming modernized.

Dr. C. T. Wang has said that in one decade China sent out more students abroad than any other country has done in the same period in the history of the world. The Renaissance Movement in Europe, which caused the dark ages to pass, can not even be compared with this spectacular phenomenon. In 1906 in Tokyo alone there were more than 16,000 Chinese students. In the literary revolution in China the names of Hu Hsi, Chen Tu-sau, P.N. Liu, Li Ta Chao, Shen Mo Yin are well known. This work is full of facts and figures and should be read by all students of China. It is well written, in graceful style. H. P. SHASTRI.

## International Institute of China Holds Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the members of the International Institute of China was held in Shanghai April 19, John Gilbert Reid, son of the founder, the late Dr. Gilbert Reid, presiding.

Mr. Reid, who holds the positions of secretary and superintendent, stated that the trustees of the Institute had unanimously nominated William G. Low of New York, the leading contributor to the Institute, as President. The other honorary member, ex-President Li Yuan hung had been nominated by Hah Shao-fu, and approved by the trustees, as Honorary President. In addition there would be a secretary and two joint treasurers, one American and one Chinese. Dr. Miles M. Dawson of New York had been nominated as honorary vice president.

Mr. Reid further stated that the Institute headquarters would continue to be at 318 Avenue Joffre. On April 4 an agreement had been signed between the Institute and Dr. Ethel S. M. Chang whereby the International Institute Hospital for Women and Children was provided for. William G. Low had given most of the money to erect the buildings now to be occupied by the hospital. The two trustees are Dr. R. A. Parker and Wong I-ding.

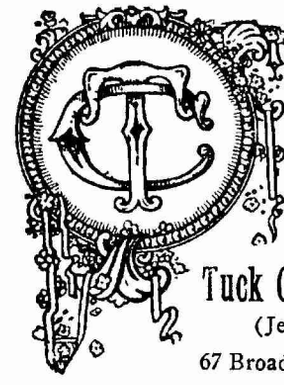
## Would Establish Air Line Between Shanghai, Canton and Manila

Considerable interest has been aroused in Manila through the visit of Capt. Chan Kow-Leung, a member of the Aviation Department of the Nationalist Government, who has announced that he is promoting an aviation service between Shanghai, Canton and Manila. The chief purpose of the service, according to an interview with Capt. Chan appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on April 13 is to facilitate the transport of mail. He stated in the interview that a regular service is shortly to be established between Canton and Nanking which will utilize the services of 20 airplanes. It was also stated in the interview that Capt. Chan was trying to raise money from Chinese interests in the Philippines for the purpose of financing the service. Capt. Chan is a graduate of the Ecole Aviation Service of Paris, France, according to his statement.

Lee Kuo-chien, another Chinese connected with the Kuomintang Party also arrived in Manila on April 11 for the purpose of raising funds for the Nationalist militaryexpedition into North China.

## Gold $2,000,000 Raised in U. S. A. for Colleges in Near East

During the first three months of the present year gifts totalling Gold $2,000,000 were raised in the United States as part of the $15,000,000 endowment for the six American Colleges in the Near East. The gifts made bring the total contributions so far to almost $10,000,000, plus the $1,000,000 Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Work at the University of Beirut, Syria. The $2,000,000 was received from 2,750 subscribers.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(*Continued from page 269*)

Commerce protests Japanese intervention—Martial law declared in Peking—Chiang Kai-shek decides to move headquarters to Yenchow—Peking Diplomatic Body confers on protection of foreign residents in North China—*Ta Chung* agency claims Nationalists have captured 20,000 additional prisoners, 18,000 rifles, 32 heavy field guns, 65 rapidfire guns, 60 machine guns and large quantities of ammunition—Nanking claims Yan Hsi-shan has captured Shihkiachwang.

*April 23*—Peking Premier Pan Fu goes to Tsinan to convey important message to Chang Chung-chang from Marshal Chang Tso-ling—Japanese report from Peking states that situation on Peking-Hankow line is developing favorably for Fengtien, which forces are now said to be attacking Changteh; same report alleges Gen. Fan Chung-hsiu's troops are helping Fengtien and are moving on Loyang; report also alleges Yueh Wei-chun's forces may also go over to Fengtien—Japanese *Toho* report states Chang Chung-chang's troops repulised by Chiang Kai-shek at a point 60 li south of Taian and that Chang Chung-chang has retreated north of Taian; that Sun Chuan-fang is now at Ningyang with Generals Liu and Hsieh Wen-ping with 1,000 troops—Hwang Fu protests to Japanese over Shantung intervention—*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking states Taian captured and Chiang Kai-shek advancing on Tsinan; states that Fengtien has definitely given orders for withdrawal north of Yellow River—Hundreds of wounded soldiers arrive at Peking from front causing panic, according to *Kuo Wen* report—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang gives orders for sailing northward—Standing Committee of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang discusses Japanese intervention decides to issue manifestos to (1) Japanese people; (2) to all friendly nations; (3) to Chinese people; (4) military commanders of Nationalist forces; (5) all members of Kuomintang, purpose being to explain situation—Japanese Consul-General Yada explains alleged purpose of Japanese intervention—Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan protest Japanese action—Anti-Japanese movement being organized in Nanking—Generals Cheng Chien and Bei Tsung-chi at Hankow decide to dispatch immediately 50,000 troops to front "in order to assure capture of Peking before Dragon Boat Festival in June—Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai takes special precautions to prevent uprisings in Shanghai area—Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce requests that all mints send samples of dollars minted for purpose of assay—Dr. G. Ray Wood, head of American and European bureau of Nanking Foreign Office states expectation of settling Nanking case with France before end of month—Gen. Chang Chung-chang digs trenches outside of Tsinan—Anti-Japanese activities in Fukien receive fresh impetus as result of Shantung intervention—Chang Chung-chang sends V. K. Ting to Tientsin to borrow $5,000,000 from Kailan Mining Administration—Peking Foreign Ministry appoints Shih Yu-ming consul to Panama and Woo Chin-sheng to Australia—250,000 Shantung refugees detained in Mukden for want of transportation—135th Fengtien brigade under Gen. Wang Chi ordered to Techow—*Kuo Wen* report states Feng Yu-hsiang has captured 32 trains from Fengtien and moved them to Honan—Gen. Hu Chung-tsu, Wu-Han Garrison commander, states that question of rendition of French Concession must be settled shortly.

*April 24*—1,500 more Japanese troops of the 6th division depart from Moji for Shantung intervention—Peking becomes alarmed over Nationalist capture of Taian and attack upon Tsinanfu; Chang Tso-ling concentrates 20,000 troops at Techow and Sangyuan; Taianfu captured by Fengtien cavalry; powerful army under Gen. Lu Chung-lin, chief subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang drives along Yellow River attacking rear of Shantung forces—Kuomintang Central Party Headquarters at Nanking issues strong attack upon Japanese for Shantung intervention, orders nation-wide propaganda drive against Japanese both in China and abroad—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Yenchow to inspect front lines at Taianfu—Nationalists appoint civilian administrators in Shantung—Gen Chu Peh-teh of Kiangsi goes to front to assist Chiang—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi moves headquarters to Niangtszekwang on the Chihli-Shantung border—*Kuo Min* report dated at Shanghai states all classes of Chinese profoundly stirred by Japanese intervention; several mass meetings held—Nationalist leaders counsel moderation, but mass-meeting passes strong resolutions against Japanese action—National Students Association at Nanking pass strong resolutions agains Japanese action particularly attacking Baron Tanaka—Fifty public bodies in Nanking hold meetings of protest—Japanese concentrate all their nationals in Tsinanfu for protection; 3,000 Japanese soldiers to be dispatched to Tsinan—Nationalist Ministry of Communications appoints Chao Hsi-hsuan to take charge of repairs on Tientsin-Pukow Railway.


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*Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan | 8 | Oct. 1, 1952 | 112 | 111⅜ | 6.99 |
| Republic Chile S.F. Loan | 7 | Nov. 1, 1942 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 6.71 |
| Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan | 6 | May. 1, 1960 | 100¼ | 100½ | 5.96 |
| Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan | 7 | Dec. 1, 1951 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 7.01 |
| Austrian S. F. G. Loan | 7 | June 1, 1943 | 104 | 104 | 6.58 |
| Japanese Govt. (£) | 5 | 1907/1947 | 85½ | 85 | 6.07 |
| German Govt. S. F. Loan | 7 | Oct. 15, 1949 | 107½ | 107⅜ | 6.37 |
| Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan | 7 | Sept. 1, 1950 | 101 | 101¼ | 6.89 |
| Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan | 7 | Feb. 1, 1945 | 102¼ | 102½ | 6.75 |
| German G.E.C.S.F. Loan | 7 | Jan. 15, 1945 | 105 | 105¼ | 6.49 |
| Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan | 6½ | Oct. 1, 1954 | 100 | 100 | 6.50 |
| Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge. | 6½ | July 1, 1944 | — | not quoting | |
| Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures. | 6½ | Jan. 1, 1941 | 102 | 102 | 6.26 |
| Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan | 7½ | Nov. 1, 1944 | 100¾ | 100⅞ | 7.41 |
| Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan | 7 | Oct. 15, 1942 | 100⅝ | 101 | 6.89 |
| Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation | 7 | Pfd. Stock | 96 | 96 | 7.29 |
| Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior | 7 | Pfd. Stock | 110 | 110 | 6.36 |
| Willys Overland Co. | 7 | Pfd. Stock | 99 | 99 | 7.07 |
| The National City Bank of New York | 20 | Stock | 995 | Mutilated | |
| Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan | 7½ | Sept. 1, 1956 | 107½ | 107½ | 6.89 |
| Hershey Chocolate Corp. | $4 | Pfd. Stock | — | — | 81½ 4.91 |
| Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield | | | | | 6.95 |

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## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 25, 1928

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular the silver market in London has shown increased firmness and the price of Bar Silver is to.day quoted at 26 5/8d. for spot and 26 1/2d. for two months for ward delivery, as against 26 1/2d. for. the respectiveries last week. The official T/T rate on London has been advanced to 2/7., but at the close of the market the following rates were available, T/T on London 2/7 15/16d., on New York 63 3/4. Speculators have been heavy sellers of gold currencies during the past few days, with the consequent rise in exchange rates. The undertone of the market continues to be very steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.53,531,000 a decreate of Tls. 973,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 89,350,000 an increase of $ 1,000,000

Estimated value Tls. 117,863,000 as against Tls. 137,212,000 held at this time last year

| | Average rates for Mar. | Thurs. April19 | Friday Apr. 20 | Sat. Apr. 21 | Monday Apr. 23 | Tuesday Apr. 24 | Wednesday April 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *openin closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 2/6 750 | 2/6 3/4 | 2/6 3/4 | 2/6 3/4 | 2/6 3/4 | 2/6 3/4 | 2/7 2/7 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 2/6 13/16 | 2/6 13/16 | 2/6 13/16 | 2/6 13/16 | 2/6 13/16 | 2/7 1/16 2/7 1/16 T |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 | 2/7 1/4 2/7 1/4 T |
| T/T India | 170.546 | 170 3/4 | 170 3/4 | 170 3/4 | 170 3/4 | 170 3/4 | 172 1/4 T 172 1/4 T |
| T/T France | 1,590,000 | 1590 | 1590 | 1590 | 1590 | 1590 | 1600 1600 |
| T/T N. Y. | 62.500 | 62 1/2 T | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 63 63 |
| T/T Demand | | 62 5/8 | 62 5/8 | 62 5/8 | 62 5/8 | 62 5/8 | 63 1/8 T 63 1/8 |
| T/T Hamburg | | 261 1/2 | 261 1/2 T | 261 1/2 | 261 1/2 | 261 1/2 | 263 3/4 263 3/4 |
| T/T H'kong | 79.310 | 79 1/4 T | 79 1/4 | 79 1/4 | 79 1/2 T | 79 1/4 T | 79 1/4 79 1/4 |
| T/T Japan | 75.384 | 76 1/8 | 76 1/8 | 76 5/16 | 76 7/16 | 76 1/4 | 75 1/4 75 3/4 |
| T/T Batavia | 155.027 | 154 3/4 | 154 3/4 | 154 3/4 | 154 3/4 | 154 3/4 | 156 1/4 156 1/4 |
| T/T Straits | 90.787 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 3/4 89 3/4 |
| Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 2/8.750 | 2/8 3/4 | 2/8 3/4 2/8 7/8 | 2/8 3/4 2/8 7/8 | 2/8 3/4 | 2/8 3/4 | 2/9 2/9 |
| 4 m/s ,, D/P | — | 2/8 7/8 | 2/9 1/16 | 2/9 1/16 | 2/8 7/8 | 2/8 7/8 | 2/9 1/8 2/9 1/8 |
| 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A | 2/9.062 | 2/9 1/16 | | | 2/9 1/16 | 2/9 1/16 | 2/9 5/16 2/9 5/16 |
| 4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | 1,660.000 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1660 | 1670 1690 |
| 4 m/s N.Y.Lc. | 65.875 | 65 7/8 | 65 7/8 | 65 7/8 | 65 7/8 | 65 7/8 | 66 3/8 66 3/8 |
| 4 m/s ,, Docs | — | 66 3/8 | 66 3/8 | 66 3/8 | 66 3/8 | 66 3/8 | 66 7/8 66 7/8 |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion. | Apr. 19 | Apr. 20 | Apr. 21 | Apr. 23 | Apr. 24 | Apr. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence | 26 5/8 | 26 7/16 | 26 5/16 | 26 3/8 | 26 7/16 | 26 5/8 |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G. $.57 1/2 | G.$.57 1/4 | G. $. 57 3/8 | G. $. 57 3/8 | G.$ 57 5/8 | G. $.57 3/4 |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)..... | Tls. 366 70 | Tls. 366 80 | Tls. 368 | Tls. 367 30 | Tls. 363 | Tls. 364 20 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch) | 110 90 | 110 90 | 110 90 | 110 90 | 110 90 | 110 90 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100..... | 72.5375 | 72.5375 | 72.5375 | 72.5625 | 72.7375 | 72.75 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1½% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 4½% | London Paris on | T/T 124. |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 3½% | New York on London | T/T 488 1/8 |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 4 1/16% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 31/32 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 4 1/16% | Hongkong on London | T/T 2/0 1/2 |
| ,, 6 ,, | 4 1/16% | Kobe on London | T/T 1/11 5/8 |